CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,847—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
§	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th Sept.
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	600	A. Symons	8th "
§	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
§	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
§	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
§	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, nd London.

§ This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 22nd. October 20th.
October 6th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hochtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Samarang and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 8, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE S. S. "RUTHENIA," 5,400 Tons, Captain James McConochie, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for ANTWERP direct on or about the 23rd September.

This magnificent Steamer, with accommodation for over 70 1st Class Passengers, has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For rates of Passage and further Particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

Cheaper Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, September 10, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 14th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th September, at 10 a.m., via Coast ports.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th September, at 11 a.m. or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

H. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN direct, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent, 29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 5, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3843	550.

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, 8 As.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLF KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse V. A1, Nos, 26,27,27½, & 28, Per Doz.	9 0	10 0
Brassy Spoons, Cleeks, Irons (Lofting or Pitching), Niblicks, Iron, " Brass ..	Each 4 12	5 4
Play Club or Driver, Putters, Spoons—Long, Short, Middle	" 4 4	4 12
Drivers and long Spoons wh. Carnac's patent improvement	" 6 0	7 0

DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

The above PRICES are ADVANCED 10 PER CENT. on account of the great FALL in EXCHANGE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

EXTRA LARGE Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;

THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

A SHORT HI

OF THE

RENOWNED AND POPULAR PIANOFORT

FIRM OF

SCHIEDMAYER AND SO STUTTGART.

JOHANN DAVID SCHIEDMAYER, the Founder of the on the 20th April, 1735. Finished his FIRST PIANOFORTE on Died in 1805.

JOHANN LORENZ SCHIEDMAYER was born at Erlangen 1786. In 1809 finding Stuttgart a more suitable place for his business admitted as a Partner in the same year C. F. Dieudonne. The Firm so one of the First in Germany. A position it has always maintained. Die

In 1845 JOHANN LORENZ admitted his two elder sons, ADOLPH as Partners in the business, and under the title of SCHIEDMAYER and S soon became as well known in FOREIGN COUNTRIES as in WURTEMBU

JOHANN LORENZ died in 1860 and his son HERMANN in of the brothers ADOLPH and HERMANN bearing the same Christia been MANAGING DIRECTORS of the Firm of SCHIEDMAYER and SOE present time.

The two younger sons JULIUS (died in 1878) and PAUL started busine 1854, and devoted themselves to HARMONIUM making, but turned to P making as recently as 1860, in competition with the OLDER Firm of SCHIED SOEHNE.

It will be seen from the above that SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE are makers of the PIANOFORTES which have given their name such a WORLD-WID TATION.

The great number of DIPLOMAS of HONOUR and GOLD MEDALS awarded WHEREVER THEY HAVE EXHIBITED their instruments, prove their PIANOS to MOST SUPERIOR, and must not be confounded with those of makers who happen to the SAME NAME, but have only RECENTLY STARTED manufacturing Pianos.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE have in 1892 a REPUTATION of OVER 111 YEA showing an unbroken record of ADVANCE and SUPERIORITY.

Price Lists and Details of Terms of Purchase sent on Application to th

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

OIL AND WATER-COLOURS,
PAINT BRUSHES AND SABLES,
CHINA PALETTES,
DRAWING PAPER,
SCHOOL BLOCKS,

N.B.—Owing to the FALL in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 per Cent.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:—Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BENSON'S VOCAL SALT, The Peculiar effect of this Salt is when respired in relieving Hoarseness and in improving the Voice generally, and therefore it is most useful to Singers, Speakers, &c. As a Smelling Salt it produces a wonderful effect in Headache, Cold, Sore Throat, Fainting, Influenza, &c. Re. 1-4.

MUNK'S PULMONICON, or Cherry Cough Elixir, is absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief. As. 12.

23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CLAUDIUS, ASH & SON'S

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

WE hold large Stocks, and will forward Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—

Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

[illegible]SS.
[illegible]HT!!
[illegible] PARTY
[illegible]T TIME IN
[illegible]DATE:"
[illegible]s, by
[illegible]RY PETTIT.
[illegible] LUTZ.
[illegible]CCESS.
NIGHT
[illegible]R AND PATCHWORK.'
Overture at 9 sharp.
[illegible]Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3;
[illegible]talls, Rs. 2;
[illegible] Back Seats, Re. 1.
[illegible]ssrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
[illegible]GEORGE, Business Agent.

[illegible]H BRITISH AND
[illegible]NTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

[illegible], LIFE, ANNUITY.

[illegible]UNDS .....£10,695,969.
[illegible]EVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

[illegible]TES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees 10, per Share, equal to 50 per cent., has been declared and will be paid at the Office of the Undersigned, Albert Building, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates, on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1892.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per Whole and Rs. 25 per Half Share for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1892, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1892.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 16th instant, both days inclusive.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY per Share has been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of BAI GOKIBAI (widow of TOOLSIDASS KANJEE) late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
DHURAMSEY PURSHOTUM, the Sole Executor named in the Will and Codicil of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE.
The 9th Day of September, 1892.
DHURAMSEY PURSHOTUM,
Petitioner-in-Person.

THE DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the RATE of RUPEES TWELVE (12) per Share has been declared (Free of Income-Tax), and payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after the 14th September, 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay 13th, September, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS."
"SEMIRAMIS"
(The GENUINE Brands.)
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS,
REAL HAVANNAHS,
AND
DUTCH CIGARS.
By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.—TRAINING, 4th Session from 1st October. No applications entertained after 1st Proximo. Prospectus and Particulars on application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. STANLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED GRANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS in BRANDY, Rs. 2-4 per bottle; Fruits in Syrup, Re. 1-6 per bottle; French Plums, Re. 1 and 1-14 per Jar; Bath Oliver Biscuits, Re. 1 and 1-12 per Tin.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams.

FOR SALE.—Stock, good will and fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED, a few FRUIT PLATES, with Musical Boxes, playing 2 Airs, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CUP which cheers but not inebriates. If you wish to have really a good CUP of TEA try our CEYLON "ROSE PEKOE." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation the price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz. Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, open to the Public, near the Railway Station, Poona, by the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, requested.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources, 7/- to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

A RISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

A GENTLEMAN in Good Position wishes to hear of a Respectable YOUNG LADY with regard to MARRIAGE. All letters to be sent with PHOTOS to "A. B.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N." care of this Office.

WANTED, BEST BRED SLUTS, especially Italian and English Greyhounds. Black and Tan Toy Terriers and Poodles, &c. Apply to "RAMKUMAR," at Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's Bungalow, Tardeo Road, opposite Port Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance. Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—DURSHETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 92, Meadows Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—Under Rule X. of the Chamber, we have to request you TO CALL A GENERAL MEETING of the Members to consider, and, if approved, to pass, the subjoined Resolution, with a view to its being forwarded to the Government of India:—

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to Commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the Sterling Value of the Rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern Trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent Traders. That the development of the resources of the Country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of Public Works and Construction of Railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country altogether prevented. The Chamber, therefore, prays that Government will give this matter their earnest and early attention with a view to the adoption of such measures as may result in a more stable rate of Exchange between India and the Countries trading with her."

We are, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Per pro., VOLKART BROTHERS,
E. MULLER,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September 1892.

IN Accordance with the foregoing Requisition, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1892, at 4 P.M.

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited. A thorough practical knowledge of Fire and Marine business is necessary.
Singapore, August 16, 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.
The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.
B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of 5,000 (five thousand) tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and 300 (three hundred) tons Lavison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside Vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Deposit of 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers) will be received at Ghadechi up to 21st September, 1892, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in October, and be completed by end of January 1893. Forms of tender can be had on application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
vs.
RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkisondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2386, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3618, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Mermajee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 83, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.
FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.
D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.
Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રાેા
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BLAIR'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,
CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 83, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9¼ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirumala Thirai Athenaam. Price, Rs. 2-8.
Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.
Have much pleasure in announcing that their
MR. S. J. TELLERY
Has been Appointed by the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AS COMMISSIONER
TO REPRESENT
INDIAN ART-WARE
AND
ART MANUFACTURES
AT THE
FORTHCOMING WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
OPENING ON
1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT,
ON A
STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE,
INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
IN EVERY BRANCH,
FROM
ALL PARTS OF INDIA,
ON THEIR
OWN ACCOUNT
AND AT THEIR
OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.
Although they prefer to purchase Outright all Goods
OF
ART MANUFACTURE,
MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.
WILL,
Notwithstanding, accept such Articles On Commission.

JEWELLERY
(of purely Native Designs only)
WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED ON
COMMISSION SALE,
or for Exhibition at the option of Owners.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting Tea of which only Samples will be accepted). They will receive Orders, conduct Sales, and bring the Manufacturers and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.
They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit separately the Art manufactures of their respective States in their Court.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for Prizes for such Exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.
All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.
Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.
For all further information and terms, please apply to—
S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
DELHI.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE and ROUND WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for One year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, Postage extra.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Special Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Lyons' Tourists, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; Colaba (s), Rangoon; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kt. of St. John sailed yesterday for Mauritius, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall, and Kt. of St. John left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 11 a. m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Ghella Harjivan, residing at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police that, on Monday morning, his shop was entered into, and several articles of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 10, were stolen therefrom.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday evening, Louis Fernandes, a Goanese tailor, living at Byculla, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, in an unconscious state. It appears that Fernandez attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a pair of scissors, while in a temporary fit of insanity. One of his relatives snatched away the scissors from his hands before he could injure himself seriously. He was detained for treatment in the Hospital.

APPLICATION FOR AN EX-PARTE DECREE.—According to a special ruling of the Small Causes Court, an application for an ex-parte decree, passed by any of the judges, was heard within eight days of the passing, before the Full Court; but yesterday at the sitting of the Full Court, the learned Chief Judge ordered that henceforth all applications for an ex-parte decree should, according to Sec. 108 of the C. P. Code, be made within thirty days of the passing of the decree, before the judge, who passed the decree, and not before the Full Court. It was Mr. W. E. Hart, barrister-at-law, who only a few days back, drew the attention of the Court to this fact.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Mordankhan Mokunkhan, who arrived in Bombay, about six days ago, from Delhi, and put up at Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Dharumsalla, at Falkland Road, was, on Sunday morning, taken by another old Mahomedan on a pretext of going to a *khana*, at a Nawab's house, at the Byculla Bazaar, when the mendicant was on his way to the bazaar to buy some opium. The poor mendicant went in company of that old man, and while going to the anticipated feast, he bought two annas' worth of opium, and gave his friend a part of it. The old man then gave Mordankhan some sugar to eat, who, on taking it, became unconscious, and the police found him lying in that state on the footpath at Chinchpoogly. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained unconsciousness the next day. On coming to himself he found that he had been robbed of six gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 144, and Rs. 25 in cash, which he had in a bag tied round his waist. No trace of the runaway thief has yet been found.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grenan charged Ramshook Gungaram, and seventeen others before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards in a common gambling-house, at Doorgadevi. On Monday afternoon, Superintendent Grennan, accompanied by Inspector Saunders and Constable Clarkson, went to a room on they fifth floor a house, where they found the first fifteen accused sitting in a circle and gambling with money, dice, and cards. The last four accused were sitting near the circle, but they did not take part in it. The police officers secured all the accused without any difficulty. The last six accused pleaded not guilty to the charge while the remaining thirteen admitted the truth of the charge laid against them. Several of the accused were previously convicted of similar offence. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first five accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each; ten others Rs. 5 each, and the remaining four were discharged. Rs. 18 which were found on the person of the accused, was ordered to be returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Khetoo Napa, a labourer, aged about 30 years, residing at Argyl Street. The deceased was employed with several other labourers, in a grain godown, at Musjid Bunder, Cross Lane, on the 10th instant. They were ripping open bags of jowaree and filling the grain into other bags, when a stack of about twenty bags suddenly fell on the deceased and two other labourers, Napa and Kairaj. They were injured by the fall of these bags, but the deceased was severely hurt. They were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On being taken to the hospital it was found, that the deceased had an extensive lacerated wound, of about six inches in width, in a transverse direction at the back of the left knee-joint, and all the large muscles and the main artery were ruptured, and there was also a compound dislocation of the knee bones. The deceased and his friends did not allow the amputation of the injured limb that very evening. The next morning when gangrene had set in, the deceased consented to the operation, but he died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall of bags of grain.

BREACHES OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan butcher, named Hassan Abdula, was brought up at the instance of Mr. Glynn, on a charge of bringing fifty pounds of diseased buffalo meat, on the 19th ultimo, from Coorla to De Lisle Road, without a permit from the Municipality, and of not having the same slaughtered at the authorised slaughter-house, at Bandora. The accused, in his defence, stated that a man had engaged him to carry the tin for two annas. On coming out of the Byculla Station, a police sepoy stopped him, and the man ran away. The accused further added, that he thought the tin contained ghee, and so he informed the police that he was carrying ghee. He learnt that it was flesh, when the police searched him. His Worship, not believing the defence set up, convicted the accused of committing breaches of the Municipal bye-laws, and fined him Rs.10, or in default sentenced him to ten days' simple imprisonment.—Chundu Jeevoo, living at Khuduck, was charged before the same Magistrate, with carrying the trade of a butcher, at De Lisle Road, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused said that he had a license, but it was taken away by the Inspector, and that he had no intimation that it was revoked. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

BRANDING A WIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Ganu Rama, a mill-hand, living at Tardeo, was yesterday charged with causing hurt to his wife, Jankee, aged 15 years, by branding her on the left leg with a heated iron shovel. The accused, it appeared, had been married to the complainant, about twelve months back. On the 6th ultimo, Jankee left her husband's house, and went and lived with a friend, named Bhikia, at Parel. About six days after, some of the neighbours interfered and brought Jankee back to her husband's house. On the night of the 12th of last month, at about 10 o'clock, the accused took his wife in a room, closed the door, and having tied her hands and legs with a cord, branded her on the inner part of her left leg by means of a heated shovel. Out of fear, the prosecutrix did not complain of this treatment to the police, but on the 15th of the same month, a neighbour reported the matter to Inspector Moore, who had the prosecutrix sent to the J. J. Hospital. The injured woman was detained at the hospital till the 27th of that month. The accused, in his defence, denied the truth of the complaint, and said that the cord and the shovel belonged to a neighbour. He further added that as his wife often used to run away from his house, he scolded her, when she abused him. Thereupon he gave her a slap, and she fell down on the fire-place, and burnt herself. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, convicted the accused of the charge of branding, and ordered him to take his trial at the coming Criminal Sessions.

REVISED TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

It is officially notified that, with effect from Friday, the 16th inst., and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to three rupees five annas and a half; six rupees and ten annas *via* Suez and Teheran; five annas less *via* Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. The press message rate to the United Kingdom remains unaltered.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 6th instant:—

Read memo. by Government No. 2808, dated 30th July; forwarding for Trustees' remarks a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 20th July, stating that the Trustees are mistaken in supposing that the Municipality cannot enter upon their dock premises to lay water-mains without their permission, so the reason for amending his draft proviso to the clause in the draft Amendment Act, empowering the Trustees to maintain water-boats and fire-engines, disappears. Read letter from the Trustees' solicitor, dated 23rd August, suggesting that the proviso added by the Municipal Commissioner be altered as shown below in red ink. Provided that if on or before the 30th day of September in any year the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay shall have given to the Board written notice agreeing that, pursuant to the powers vested in him in that behalf he will from the 1st day of April then next ensuing, undertake the supply of water to shipping in the Port, and the equipment, maintenance, and use of water-boats and barges for that purpose and of engines for the extinguishment of fires in the Port, the authority vested in the Board to undertake any works in pursuance of the above sub-division No. 8 shall cease as from the 1st day of April next, following the receipt of such notice, and any toll due, rent, rate, or charge thereto-fore leviable under the provisions of clause (*d*) of section 43 of this Act, shall from and after the said 1st day of April next following the receipt of such notice cease to be so leviable.

Except that all tolls, dues, rates, or charges then under the said clause may be recovered by the Board.

Provided, also, that upon the Municipal Commissioner undertaking the supply of water to shipping on the Port as abovementioned, the Municipality of Bombay will take over and acquire from the Board all the boats, machinery, appliances, and plant, which may have been used by the board for the purposes of such supply, and the Municipality shall pay to the Board as the price thereof such sum as may be fixed by two valuators: one to be chosen by the Municipality, and the other by the Board, and in case the valuators differ as may be fixed by the Government of Bombay.

Resolution.—The draft as amended by the solicitor may, be adopted, subject to provision being made for the transfer of plant pertaining to the fire service, if necessary and the papers should then be returned to Government for the necessary further action.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No.221, dated 1st September, directing that the sanction of the Government of India should be applied for to the raising by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of a loan of Rs. 61,61,037 on debentures to run for thirty years, and to bear interest at 4 per cent. *viz*: per annum for the repayment of the balance of the Prince's Dock Loam.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2536, dated 23rd July, inviting attention to the remarks in paras. 161-165 of the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1891, *viz*.:—The general sanitary condition of the foreshore has been improved to a certain extent by portions of it being railed off to prevent nuisances being committed. Arthur Basin has improved considerably, owing to the cessation of the discharge of the Tramway stables drain, except at high water; but the Port Trust authorities should insist on the Tramway Company extending the discharge pipe from their stable through the basin below low water mark, so that the outfall should always remain submerged. The discharge of night soil into the harbour from the Colaba Depot at all states of the tide still continues, although attention has been drawn to the subject repeatedly. The Victoria boat basin and the foreshore up to the Gun Carriage Basin are in a foul condition, part of this foreshore, which is the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, is in a most filthy state, and the company should be compelled to erect latrines for their work-people. The Health Officer draws special attention to two places in Back Bay, *viz*., a drain situated to the north of the Colaba Parsee Sanitarium close to the new block of buildings erected by Government. It discharges on to the sand a most foul-smelling, black liquid. The other a sewer which discharges into Bombay close to the Marine Lines Station. This sewer is a shoot of the one which runs through the Marine Lines and Queen's Road, and not supposed to discharge sewage matter, unless when the main drain gets damaged or blocked from deposit, nearly all the night soil from the Marine bungalows finds its way into the main drain, and frequently into Back Bay. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes of the Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—The Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, should be addressed as regards the suggestion to extend their drain. He should be informed that from observations it has been ascertained that the pipe discharges frequently at low water, and requested to give fresh orders to restrict the discharge to the period of two hours at the turn of high tide as per his letter of 20th April, 1891.

Extract para. 164 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report should be forwarded to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, with a request that immediate steps may be taken for the erection of additional latrines for their work-people to prevent the fouling of the foreshore. Submitted letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated 21st June, stating that the nuisance caused by emptying night-soil carts into the drain at Colaba, which passes through the Company's premises, and discharges into the harbour at the south side of the Gun Carriage basin, has not yet ceased, and forwarding a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government intimating that Government has declined to interfere under Section 245C of the Municipal Act, and inquiring whether the Trustees will authorize the Company to close the drain in question. Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 20th June stating that the Trustees' notice requiring the Municipality to cease within three months discharging into the harbour night soil and sullage water from the civil portion of Colaba, was submitted to the Corporation, who have directed it to be recorded, and stating that a scheme for the sewerage of Colaba is now under discussion in the Corporation. Submitted plan No. 3674-K1 showing the drain above referred to. Submitted memo. from the Engineer, dated 26th July, forwarding a report from Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, who was in charge of Gun Carriage reclamation when the drain was made, stating that the drain is an extension of an old drain which carried the sullage and storm water from Lower Colaba to the foreshore. Submitted letter from the Trustees' solicitor, dated 8th August, stating that, under clause (c) of Section 245 of the Municipal Act, Government has the power to disallow the emptying of sewage at any place; that if none of the land through which the drain passes is Port Trust land, the Trustees cannot shut up the drain, nor can they safely do so if others, besides the Municipality, have a right to drain their storm water, &c., through it; but this drain is not a municipal drain. The Municipal Commissioner would not be entitled to rely on Section 245 of the Municipal Act. Accordingly proceedings could be taken against him under bye-law No. 13, made by the Trustees, under Section 73 of their Act, and approved by Government Notification, No. 24, dated 6th March, 1885. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—Copy of the correspondence should be forwarded to Government, Marine Department, with reference to para. 6 of Government Resolution, No. 2536, dated 23rd July, 1892, General Department, and they should be asked with reference to the bye-law, notified in the *Government Gazette* Notification, No. 24, dated 6th March, 1885, to disallow the discharge of sewage into the harbour through the drain referred to under the powers vesting in them, under Section 245 (c) of the Municipal Act.

It should be pointed out that the Trustees are aware of the difficulties which hinder the immediate prosecution of the Colaba Sewerage Scheme, but consider the Municipality should be required to cart the sewage from the civil portion of Colaba to the Carnac Bridge Depot just as Government now arrange for the disposal of that of the military portion of Colaba.

Copy should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that, if he is not prepared in anticipation of Government orders to at once desist from using this drain for the purpose complained of, he will give fresh orders for the stringent observance of his orders to stop the discharge during flood tides.

Copies should be sent to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, with an explanation of the Trustees' position in the matter as advised in the solicitor's letter.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officers, dated 25th August, stating that the pilots are all agreed that the north channel beacon should be lighted, and pointing out that there being nothing on a dark night to indicate to vessels when they can port their helms to counteract the flood the result is that several vessels have been set to the northward of the channel and been compelled to anchor with more weigh on them than was prudent. He therefore proposes that two lights be exhibited at the north channel beacon during the time ships are docking or undocking at night, and requests sanction to purchase the lights and fitting at a cost of Rs. 126-3-8. The lamps will be red and green, and hoisted vertically two feet apart on the beacon. Read minute of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending that the proposals be sanctioned.

Resolution—Sanctioned as recommended by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th May, calling upon the Trustees to provide privy accommodation sufficient to serve the buildings on their land between the Apollo Hotel and the Arthur basin, and stating that he does not make a positive requisition, under Section 248 of the Municipal Act as he wishes to have the views of the Port Trust as to the extent of accommodation that will suffice. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th July. Read letter from the Trustees' solicitor, dated 22nd August. Read minutes of members of Land and Railways Committee recommending that the Trustees should inform the Municipal Commissioner in reply to his No. 4155 of 1892-93, that he should address the owners of the buildings between the Apollo Hotel and the Arthur Bunder as to the insufficiency of the privy accommodations complained of. The plans of the buildings having been approved by or subject to the approval of the Municipality, the Trustees appear to be in no way responsible.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be addressed in the terms recommended by the Land Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co., dated 10th August, suggesting that the Police Magistrates and the Police Commissioner be asked to introduce the system of flogging in all cases of thefts at the Port Trust docks as the sentences of imprisonment have not proved a sufficient deterrent, and noticing two recent instances of thefts on board the steamers of the Hall Line. Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 22nd August, forwarding copy of report from Mr. Ingram, Police Superintendent at the Port Trust docks, and stating that the thefts from the cargoes of the Hall line of steamers have been from cases which had been broken open at the port of sail, and that supervision in the holds by an officer of the ship is the best prevention. Read minutes of members of the Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. should be requested to furnish information in support of their assertions as to cases of theft being numerous, and the consequences being serious to owners.

Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, dated 30th August, forwarding for the Trustees' inspection plan, showing the western elevation of the proposed branch Custom House, at the wet docks. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 5th September.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no remarks to offer.

Submitted accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1892, which have been duly audited and passed by the Government auditors.

Resolution.—The accounts should be published.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Officiating Port Officer, No. 2378-7, dated 27th August, reporting that an iron barge, laden with coal, sank off Jamsetjee Bunder that day, but no lives were lost.

Letter from the Officiating Port Officer No. 2384-38, dated 29th August, reporting that Captain D. Paget-Jones, R. I. M. and Mr. Thomas Thorburn, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Assistant Port Officer's duties, on the forenoon of 29th idem.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Sept. 1892.	For week ending 28th Sept. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	14	16
" out of " ..	16	15
" transported	12	10
" attended to	3	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	3
" left	4	2
" remaining in dock	14	6

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	5
" left	7	7
" remaining in dock	8	5

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 3rd September.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Zuari	218	3 days.
H. " Phulas	412	3 days.
S. S. Fultata	4,155	3 days.

THE PAHANG REBELLION.

THE present operations in Pahang, observes a contemporary, consist of hunting the rebels who are scattered all over the country. So far these operations have met with considerable success. The country is an exceedingly broken one and difficult to travel over, and the task of hunting out a Malay from forty or fifty square miles of dense jungle, where the paths are mere tracks, often indistinguishable, and always hard to traverse, is one from which the European and the Sikh naturally shrink, because of the inherent improbability of success. The expedition of Colonel Walker's flying column to Tanjong Besar and down the Klau, harassed as it was by want of provisions, was so far a success that it sent the ex-Orang Kaya, a fugitive out of the district where he was likely to give most trouble, and demonstrated that the Malay might be beaten in his own fastnesses by vigorous action and a disregard of hardships. The last expedition despatched from Raub had for its object the capture of some notorious members of Mat Kilau's band, who were reported to be in hiding there. This expedition went through a totally unexplored district, unknown even to the Malay. Only one native family was met, the female portion of which wore the same dress as Mother Eve did the night before she left Eden, except as regards the material, which was birch-bark, which, if anything, sounds more uncomfortable to wear next the skin than fig-leaves. This expedition continued its journey through dense pathless jungles, but in the end effected the capture of half-a-dozen notorious criminals. This result is likely to have a most favourable effect on the rest of the rebellious Malays, who will no longer feel themselves safe hidden in huts in the heart of their country. An indirect result of this Pahang rebellion is likely to be that the country will become more generally known than before, roads will be made where none exist now, and more European capital attracted to this region so richly endowed by Nature.

PRAYING FOR MR. MORLEY.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* draws attention to the following advertisement in the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Leader*:—

"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall I shall arise, when I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me."—Mic. vii. 8.

Election prayer Meetings of all able to attend who believe in the righteousness of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's and the Hon. John Morley's present line of policy towards Ireland and the British Empire will, God willing, be held in the upper Central Hall, Hood-street, Newcastle, beginning on Monday night first, August 22, at Nine o'clock to about Ten, and continuing each night up to and including Thursday next.

The Hall is engaged for Friday; but notice of a general Praise and Thanks-giving Meeting for victory, of which we feel well assured, if only we will do our duty, to be held on that evening will be given during the week. Ladies as well as Men welcome and invited. Canvassers are all expected to thoroughly finish up their day's work, for it will be folly to come to seek God's blessing on indolence.

Discussions, irreverent conduct, or talking will be entirely out of place. We gather to meet with God, not to dispute with man. Pray for the presence and power of the Holy Ghost before coming or you had better stay away.

We mean business for national righteousness, and cannot afford time for trifling. Ireland waits for justice; China and India cry out against our iniquitous opium business; and Great Britain groans under the iron heel of the cruel course of the drink traffic, which we have just sent Mr. Hamond into Parliament to uphold. Hymn books will be provided. Brief expositions of Scripture bearing on the present Liberal policy and contest, and the late defeat in Newcastle will be given by various speakers.

Written difficulties of Christians who may conscientiously, at present, be unable to support Mr. Morley will be answered briefly on the following evening, or privately if preferred. Impromptu questions not allowed.

Prayers must be brief, not more than three or four minutes, so that many may take part, and bearing only on matters of public policy, and not on private personalities. Collection at doors to defray costs of hall and advertising only. Any surplus to go to Newcastle Infirmary, and a cash account rendered in *Daily Leader*.

"AMONG the Anthropophagi" is the title of the very newest dramatic novelty. Its production is expected to be the feature of the forthcoming season at Vienna. The play will be a singular treatment of "L'Africaine," sensational and absolutely up to date. The writer, Mr. Theodore Westmark, has turned his knowledge of the Dark Continent to effect, and will put on the stage something approximating the Africa he has seen and lived in. The discoverer of Livingstone is to be one of the heroes of the play, and the list will also include De Brazza. The action commences in Brussels with the departure of explorers bound for the Congo River, and there are scenes at the station of Leopold Villa and at the Palace of King Pokutaba. But the great event is the encounter with the cannibals. It is a realistic play fidelity to nature and to fact are recognised as conditions of success.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy, the chairman of the board, presided. The following is the directors' report and audited balance-sheet of the profit and loss account for the past year ending 30th June 1892:—In laying before you the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June last the directors regret that the result is not quite satisfactory. The margins between wheat prices and the sales of flour and bran are ample, but the demand for Indian wheat during the first 6 months, on account of short crops in Europe, was so strong that it caused wheat prices to advance rapidly, and when the demand fell off somewhat low exchange and low freights assisted the holders to keep up their rupee prices. A much larger quantity of Delhi wheat had been sold in Bombay than could be grown, and the result was an artificial basis of prices for the last 6 months. The average cost of wheat during 1890-91 was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund against Rs. 2-12-2 per maund during 1891-92, or 4 annas 2 pies per maund or 10 per cent. higher than the year before. Wheat prices have since 1889 risen by about 20 per cent. and the corresponding advance we had to ask for our production greatly restricted the demand for low dour (atta). With income remaining about the same as in previous years the population consuming atta could not afford to pay the enhanced flour prices, but are now coming round slowly to the present level. The total sales of flour and stock in hand amounted to 160,897 maunds, showing a falling off of 40,434 maunds as compared with the previous year. Rs. 3,500 for the repairs of the boilers have been paid out of revenue. After writing off, Rs. 2,444 for preliminary expenses, Rs. 2,589-15-2 for Messrs. Volkart Brothers' commission, the directors recommend to appropriate the balance of nett profit as follows:—Rs. 12,000 for depreciation account; Rs. 20,772 for dividend at Rs. 12 per share (free of income-tax); Rs. 93-8-4 for balance to carry forward; total Rs. 37,899-7-6. Mr. E. Honegger having resigned his seat on the board, Mr. J. Spinner has been invited to join it, and his appointment has to be confirmed. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration. The mill buildings, bungalows, godowns, machinery, stores, stock, &c., are insured for Rs. 3,69,000. After the adoption of the report a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, as recommended by the directors, was declared payable on and after the 14th instant. The nomination of Mr. J. Spinner, as director of the company, in place of Mr. Honegger, made by the board was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Charles E. Nixon was re-appointed an auditor of the company, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200. The shareholders tendered a vote of thanks to the secretary, treasurer, directors, and managers of the company for their able and successful management. With a usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings of the meeting were closed.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE FUND.

FINAL LIST.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions to the 15th July 1892.....	8,038	11	9
The Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny, K.C.S.I.; Dacca, and the Nawab Ahsunollah Khan Bahadur.....	1,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares	200	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Dumraon, K.C.I.E.	100	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotundro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.....	100	0	0
The Maharaja Doorga Churn Law, C.I.E..	100	0	0
The Nawab Saiyyid Wilayat Ali Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., of Patna	16	0	0
Jamsetjee N. Tata Esq.	250	0	0
The Hon. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.	200	0	0
Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed, Esq.....	150	0	0
B. L.	100	0	0
The Offertory of St. John's Church, Calcutta, at the Evening Service on the 10th July 1892.....	84	3	6
Collected at Akola and Shegaon, through J. P. Redmond, Esq.....	66	4	0
The Cotton Merchants of Wadhwan Camp through Aubrey L. Rhenius, Esq.....	53	6	0
Hajee Jan Mahmed Cassim, Esq.	51	0	0
Hajee Sooleman Elias.....	51	0	0
7 Traveller s	50	0	0
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.	50	0	0
A Parsee Lady.....	50	0	0
A. H. E.	40	0	0
Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla	30	0	0
Amount collected at the Sabbath school of St. Andrew's Church.....	25	0	0
Hajee Jacoob Partha, Esq.....	25	0	0
Hajee Salay Mahmed Partha, Esq.....	25	0	0
Messrs. Jeewandass Dhurmsey and Co.....	25	0	0
" James Mackintosh and Co.....	25	0	0
A Parsi Lady at Anantapur, through the Editor of "Rast Goftar."	25	0	0
The Hon. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Indore.	20	0	0
Kuper Doongersee, Esq.....	20	0	0
Mathooradass Ramdass, Esq.....	20	0	0
An offertory of the Memorial Church All Souls, Cawnpore	17	10	0
C. M. Rustomjee, Esq.	17	0	0
Ruttonbai, widow of the late Ardaseer Eduljee Sorkhia	15	0	0
Hajee Adam Seedick, Esq.....	15	0	0
The Hindustani Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura	14	12	0
Mrs. Gilmore, Bhinga.....	10	0	0
Hajee Faizulla Khaki, Esq.....	10	0	0
Gungjee Nensee, Esq.....	10	0	0
Dwjee Poonsee, Esq.....	10	0	0
Do. Second Contribution.....	10	0	0
Messrs. Fakirjee Cowasjee and Co.	10	0	0
Friends, Dehra Dun, Second Contribution	5	3	0
J. L. Clancy, Esq.....	5	0	0
Dr. Hormusjee, Taora.....	5	0	0
Fateh Mahmed Dosh Mahmed, Esq.....	5	0	0
Messrs. Bhawanidass Foomull and Co....	5	0	0
" Cursondass Mooljee's Sons	3	0	0
J. S., through the Rev. A. York Browne...	2	0	0
F.....	1	14	0
Rs....	11,137	0	3

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
16, Strand Road.

ALLEN C. STEWART,
Emigration Agent for Mauritius,
12, Garden Reach.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB VS. THE CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade Parade Ground, on Sunday last, in fine weather, and resulted in an easy win for the Elphinstonians by 49 runs in the first innings. For the winners, Messrs. C. M. Patel, Machlivala, and S. B. Spencer batted well, and Messrs. R. E. Mody, Chinoy, and Spencer bowled with great success. For the City of Bombay, the only batsmen who made any show of a stand, were Messrs. M. D. Kanga and Khambatta. The rest gave literally no trouble. In bowling, the honors rested with Messrs. M. D. Kanga and N. R. Bhaya. The Elphinstonians in the second innings made 57 for 2 wickets down, Mr. Spencer carrying his bat for 24. The following is the full score and bowling analyses:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M H Sanjana, c Mehta, b M Kanga	8		
D E Mody, c Billimoria, b Bhaya	7		
R D Cooper, c Bhandare, b Bhaya	0		
S B Spencer, c Billimoria, b M Kanga	13	not out	24
B C Machliwalla, b Bhaya	18		
C M Patel, c M Kanga, b Bhaya	29		
R E Mody, b Bhaya	0	c Khambatta, b H M Mehta.....	5
S P Pochkhanawalla, c Mohr Homjee, b Kanga	4	not out	8
D D Powalla, not out	1	b Panthakoy	3
D H Daruwalla, b Kanga	0		
N H Chinoy, c Bhandare, b Bhaya	1		
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	17
Total.....	86	Total.....	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	R.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	R.	M.	R.	W.
M D Kanga.....	135	7	38	4	H M Mehta.....	30	3	7	1
N R Bhaya.....	117	8	32	6	N Panthaki ...	45	7	3	1
J L Billimoria ...	20	0	8	0	N R Bhaya	35	4	11	0
B M Mehta	15	1	5	0	M D Kanga	29	1	12	0
					A D Vatcha.....	10	1	7	0
					P D Kanga	5	1	0	0

CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

J L Billimoria, b Chinoy.....	0
P D Kanga, b R Mody.....	0
M D Kanga, b R Mody.....	10
H Belgaum, b Chinoy	5
G N Bhandare, b Chinoy	0
R D Jhambatta, b R Mody.....	9
N R Bhaya, b Spencer.....	3
K P Mehr Homjee, b R Mody	2
A D Vatcha, b Spencer	3
H M Mehta, b Cooper, b Spencer	0
N D Panthaki, not out	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R E Mody	57	4	21	4
N H Chinoy	40	5	9	3
S B Spencer.....	14	2	2	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain J Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain G H Weber, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A J H Billett, sailed yesterday for Penang, Singapore, and Mauritius, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo, and Miss Williams as a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiwar coast, with a general cargo, and one cabin and 133 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiwar coast, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs R Dunlop as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar 3rd September with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Alana Munjee and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gwalior	1692	Speck	A	P & O Co
" Etolia	2113	Jones.....	B	K Nixon & Co
" Oriental.....	939	Grier.....	G	B I S N Co
" Cy. of Dublin	2154	.....	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Rheinfels ...	1773	Weber	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	.....	H J	Government
S.S. Somali	..	Francis.....	K	V Ebrahim
" Poonani	..	Nacoda.....	K	Shepherd & Co
" Kaveri	..	Nacoda.....	L	Shepherd & Co
" Wistow Hall	2238	Barclay	M	E Bates & Co
" Inlesworth ...	1715	Garson	N	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore ...	1402	Barron	O	Hajee Cassum & Co
" Chyebassa ...	1714	Wilson	P	M Mackenzie & Co
" Kt of St John	2248	Billett	Q	K Nixon & Co
" Fultala....	2282	Phillips....	M alongside...	B I S N Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Kirby Hall..	1688	Phillips	No 1	E Bates & Co
" Asia .....

...Co.,
...s, Shop
...Brothers,
...Co., &c.
...the con-
...gh Court,
...r the name
...INSTON &
...ONESDAY,
..., 25, Medows
...&c., &c., in

...TON & Co.

...MPANY,
...REET.

...rustees for the Deben-
...Co., Ld.
...tees of the Debenture-
..., Messrs. BENNETT &
...fately disposed of), TO-
...n instant., at 4 p.m., sell
...es, the property of the
... consisting of the lease of
...menian Lane, Fort, together
...gines, pumps, refrigerators,
... water tanks, electro light
...s, engine tools, spare machi-
...c., &c.
...ve property, together with the
... obtained from the Managing
...loobhoy, at Messrs. James Mac-
...office of Messrs. Brown and Moir,
... of the undersigned.

...17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT &
...Auction at their rooms a quantity of
...e-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

...utor of the late Mr. C. R. Hawkins, one
...lish-built comfortable landau in very

...her gentlemen :—
...g glass-fronted miniature brougham.
...Arab horse, 14·1½, 8 years old, quiet in saddle
... palanquin office -shigram.
... victoria with removeable coach-box.
...rey Arab galloway, aged, goes in single and
...ss.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

...URDAY, the 17th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs.
...T & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms
...t of the concerned the following carriages :—
...some strong E. B. Barouche, by Silk and Sons, on
...ing.
...some English-built Cee spring four-seated open
...
...ndsome English-built mail-phaeton by Falker Salisbury
... " " waxonette, by Windover.
... " " victoria.
... " " glass-fronted miniature brougham.
...he above carriages will be on view from TO-MORROW.

...UCTION SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE STOCK AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, STABLE, LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of old stock consisting of cast iron, scrap iron, candle dust, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint and oil cans, old horse shoes, farriers, rasps, files, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOURS, AND OLEOGRAPHS BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOME ARTISTS.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, a consignment of 3 cases of superior oil paintings, oleographs and water-colours by the eminent makers at Home, landed per ex s.s. Brindisi, consisting of House of Lords and House of Commons, Mary Queen. Town, Thames Views, Little Bridesmaid, in the garden, happy days, the Treasury Bench, the Opposition bench, London Heroes, Italian Girls, Duke and Duchess of, Albany, Spring, Winter, Summer and Autumn, rustic bridge, storming of Delhi, Military sports, devotion, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the property of D. J. COLLET, Esq., proceeding to Europe, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware by "Reed and Barts," rich glassware by Treacher and Co., and superior porcelainware, very handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpet, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 14, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property, commonly called "Imambara," situate on the Jail Road, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street, Furniture Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Jaffer Valjee, dissolving partnership, consisting of from 6 to 30 light chandeliers, argand lamps, wall-shades, velvet wall brackets with fairy lamps, panorama balls, plated ware, Brussels carpets, silk lined drawing room sofas and chairs, almyrahs, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons.

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R. A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted up and in working order.

The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebhram Hajee Sulceman—

E H S 6718—1 case cotton, hosiery ex Wega.
176—1 " towels ex Kirby Hall.
2231—1 " hosiery ex Braunfels.
255—1 " collars ex Olivia.
35—1 " haberdashery, ex Brindisi.

On account and at the risk of Salamahomed Noor Mahomed—

S N 7374—1 case silk striped velvet, ex Ophilia.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Finchury, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p. m. each day, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents to Home friends, best electro-plated ware, very rich porcelain and glassware, a rich-toned grand boudoir Pianoforte, by Bluthner, a full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett & Co., London, with Wenham patent lights, pool and billiard balls, cues, etc., complete, Paris made large flower vases on stands, large magic lantern with slides, beautiful cabinet ornaments, dable door iron safe with Chubb's patent lock, one French billiard table with balls, cues, gas lamps, complete, by Barthelemy, English clock, by James McCabe, London, English brass bedstead, valuable pictures, wind proof table and wall lamps, English-built single seated brougham, strong-built mail phaeton and landau, one pair strong bay Arab horses, going both in saddle and harness, one strong bay carriage horse, sets of double and single harness, wines, gas chandeliers, garden plants, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 14, 1892.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.

85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 3-4. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
25, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynecological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS
OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.

JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instant aneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

THERE was a further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38½d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 83¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange in London unaltered at 4·88⅛ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 200,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·78 to 83·83 cents per oz. Rupee Securities in London were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £62½. Consols were ⅛ per cent lower, at 96⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 102. The market rates of discount were ⅛ per cent. lower on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at ⅞ and 1⅛ per cent., respectively. The Indian Council allotted 2½ lakhs of ex ra Bills on Calcutta, at the previous rate of 1s. 2 21-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton lower, at £52 per ton. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. Prices of spot Cotton were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and ⅛d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for January-February.

In New York, 7 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but December Futures were 9 points down, at 7·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop up to yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous two years in the same period :—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Monday's Receipts....	18,000	39,000	37,000
Two days' do.	30,000	58,000	63,000
Since 1st Sept.	85,000	190,000	263,000

No Cotton has been brought here to-day by exporters; and the Mills have only taken 500 bales made up of 250 Wadwan, at Rs. 196; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 155; and 50 Nugger, at Rs. 173 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet; but no further reduction in prices has been made.

WHEAT has been dull, and only a small export business has been reported; but rates have shown no further movement.

SEEDS have become quiet, and transactions have been upon a small sale to-day, while prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have receded half an anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed.....	Rs.7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	7-3-0	"
" Cawnpore	6-14-0 to Rs. 6-15-0	"
" Red	6-4-3 to Rs. 6-5-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	492	bales.
Wheat.....	10,453	cwts.
Linseed	4,658	"
Rapeseed	2,316	"
Groundnuts	603	"
Castorseed	1,353	"
Rice.....	4,906	"

FREIGHTS are dull and declining. Business has been done to-day for September shipment to Hull, at 11s., and to Dunkirk, at 11s. 6d. per ton; also for October shipment to Antwerp, at 11s. 3d.; and for March-May shipment to picked ports, at 17s. 6d. per ton. The Mayfield (s), has been fixed with timber from Rangoon or Moulmein to Bombay, September-October loading, at Rs. 11 per ton; and the City of Wakefield (s), for October-November loading, at Rs. 11½ per ton, with concessions.

EXCHANGE opened firm again, at 1s. 2⅝d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, a moderate amount having been taken at these quotations, and in the middle of the day rates receded temporarily 1-32d., rallying again in the afternoon. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 13-16d. was named for September, a moderate amount being placed; and for next year 1s. 2 15-16d. was quoted for January-February delivery, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for March-May, at which rates also a few Bills came out, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 21-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 ⅝d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 11-16d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 2 13-16d.		"
Francs do. .....1·55⅞		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and weak to-day, and rates for Fours have declined to 104 for cash, and 103⅞ for the account at the end of this month (October not being quoted), these being the closing rates. 101, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have again shown more movement in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip to-day; but prices have ruled rather more in buyers' favour than in that of sellers', at our revised quotations. Press shares have been more enquired for, and Bombay Cotton and New Berar have advanced in value. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share, to Rs. 1010.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols	96⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia arrived here, from Colombo, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 10th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Basrah, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

With effect from Friday, the 16th instant, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees 3 annas 5 (half Rs. 6 annas 10) via Suez and Teheran; five annas less, via Turkey; two annas per word to be added from offices in Burma. Press message rate to United Kingdom remains unaltered.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	3	9 p.m.	18	23
Teheran	13	1	23 p.m.	..	35
Suez.....	13	2	45 p.m.	..	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 13th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	50	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
" Madras	2	15	...	7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

TURNER—In ever loving remembrance of "Annie," the dearly beloved wife of W. B. Turner, who died suddenly, of syncope of the heart, on Sunday, the 13th September, 1891, at Cossipore, near Calcutta, (late of Shosgaum, West Berars). Deeply mourned. (Scotch papers please copy.)

We loved her, Oh, no Tongue can tell
How much we loved her, and how well;
God loved her too, and thought it best
To take her to his Heavenly rest.

W. B. T.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEAGER—Sept. 13, at Bombay, the wife of J. W. Seager, Engineer, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERRY—September 10, at the Manor House, Koyembedu, Madras, the wife of J Henry Berry, of a daughter.

BETHAM—September 1, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of J A Betham, of a son.

CHAMIER—September 4, at Aurangabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain C Chamier, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

CROSLEY—September 7, at Okayto Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of H C Crosley, of a daughter.

LAZARUS—September 8, at Perambore, the wife of the Rev J Lazarus, B A, of a daughter.

MOORHEAD—September 7, at Moiktila, Upper Burma, the wife of George Moorehead, Commissariat Dept, of a son.

DEATHS.

BERRILL—September 8, at the General Hospital, Charles Digney Berrill, aged 48 years.

HARE—September 5, at Cawnpore, Major Henry Hare, 2nd Batalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, aged 40 years.

LANGLEY—September 5, at Lahore, Philip Godfrey, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs P R Langley, aged 11 months and 5 days.

MACINTYRE—September 3, at Murree, suddenly from cholera, Orlando John Alexander Mackay Macintyre.

MAITLAND.—September 6, at Neemuch, C I, the infant son of Surgeon-Major C B Maitland.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

THE *Times* raises a warning voice, somewhat late in the day, with a view to moderate the zeal of the military element at Simla which has unquestionably to answer for much of the irritation and alarm which have been evident for some time past on the North-West frontier. While doing full justice to the patriotism and good intentions of the Government of India, which can doubtless show a sound reason for its unusual activity, and for every step taken, the leading journal has begun to entertain doubts as to whether its policy has been carried out with sufficient prudence and diplomatic tact. The recent frontier policy has in its results alarmed and irritated the Amir, and rendered the greatest circumspection necessary alike in the form of intercourse with that ruler, and in the measures taken to control the wild tribes in the neutral zone, so as not to alienate an ally who has on the whole proved loyal to us. The present unsatisfactory situation, it is very plainly hinted, has been brought about by the ascendancy of the military element in the Government of India "as at present constituted." To this ascendancy are attributed the forward tendencies which have often been only too evident in the columns of our up-country contemporaries, and have frequently seemed to demand protest and remonstrance from all who have at heart the maintenance of a good understanding with our ally the Amir of Afghanistan. We were unwilling to give credence to the statements, rife as they have been for nearly a year past, that the "Forward Party" was too strong for the Viceroy and his more prudent colleagues, believing that in Lord Lansdowne—as the *Times* in its tardy reference to the subject admits—India is fortunate in possessing a Viceroy of sound judgment and sufficient force of character to keep the military element in due subordination to the interests of State policy. We stood almost alone in repudiating the preposterous doctrine preached in the Legislative Council in Calcutta that whatever demands the military authorities made on the budget, were to be conceded without inquiry or discussion, and we deemed it reprehensible that Sir George Chesney should publicly deride the Finance Minister as the "Bogie Man," because he sought to protect the treasury against excessive demands. But we never deemed it possible that having obtained well nigh all the money they asked for, the military men could force the hand of the Government in respect to its frontier policy. That is the imputation the *Times* now virtually makes.

If the charge be well-founded it is open to retort that the writer who prefers it is wise after the event; it is preferred after the mischief has been done. There is, however, something to be said for those who lock the door after the steed is stolen; it conveys an intimation to all concerned that the stable will be better looked after with greater vigilance in the future. More than three months ago—on June 3rd—we referred to the statement which had appeared in the London *Spectator* early in May, that there is a "Forward Party" in India and in England which longed for Kandahar and Kabul, and still believes, in spite of the experiences of half a century, that Afghanistan can be garrisoned and held down. It was so difficult to credit the existence at headquarters of a sect of Jingoes that we stated that if such a party did exist anywhere it could not escape the reproach of having forgotten the teachings of four campaigns, which showed that while it is perfectly easy to march into Afghanistan and depose the reigning Amir, the difficulties only begin when the victorious troops settle down in their cantonments, and proclamations are issued announcing the pacification of the country. Communications are rendered impossible in winter by the snow and ice blocking the passes; in the parching heat of summer, by the baggage animals perishing from drought and want of fodder. That was the experience when only Afghans could take advantage of the isolation of scattered garrisons; whether it would be an easier task to occupy that barren and inhospitable region with the Russian on the frontier we need scarcely ask. It seemed absurd to suppose that military men, however forward in their tendencies, would disregard the teachings of experience. But we fully recognised the danger lurking in the dissemination of exaggerated rumours, true or false, calculated to sow distrust between the Government and the Amir, and disconcert and alarm public opinion. And we pointed out that while a great deal of indignation was aroused by the presence of a body of the Amir's troops at Asmar, in the neighbourhood of which an adventurer named Umra Khan, was endeavouring to establish himself, no allowance was made for the alarm and irritation which must have been aroused in the Amir's mind by the piercing of the Khojak tunnel and the placing of the terminus of the Sind-Peshin Railway fifteen miles on the Afghan side of the mountain range which he regarded as his frontier.

There was even a good deal more than this that might have been easily done in a less menacing and offensive way. The material for eighty miles of railway to be laid at some unknown date to Kandahar which had been piled at Kila Abdullah was transferred to the Kandahar side of the tunnel. Similarly the materials for a prolongation of the railway in the Khuram Valley towards Kabul have been stacked at Peshawar. These measures were undoubtedly taken with a view of providing for all eventualities in case of foreign aggression; but all the same they were calculated to have a disturbing effect on the Afghan population. A sovereign situated as Abdurrahman is would be more than human if he could have preserved entire placidity under such circumstances. Some ebullitions of ill-temper, and even of a desire to make himself unpleasant in his turn by endeavouring to extend his influence over the tribes occupying what is called the neutral zone, —the neutrality of which no neighbour has even dreamed of respecting—need not occasion surprise, much less resentment. The *Times* now recognises as we long since did, that there was something in the manner and method of carrying out the new frontier policy to alarm, irritate, and even to alienate the Amir. But nevertheless he on the whole still continues to be, as he has been for the last ten years a loyal ally. It is not to be imagined for a moment that he is our faithful ally simply because he likes or loves us; as the London weekly paper wrote in May last, he or any Amir of the dynasty of Dost Mohamed would see London and Petersburg perish together with entire equanimity, if not with a sense of positive relief. But the strong despot who rules Afghanistan with a hatchet is a clear-headed capable man, who knows that our interests lie in the maintenance of Afghan independence, which is incompatible with the ulterior designs of Russia. He is therefore "on the whole" a loyal ally; in spite of some temptations to belong to other nations—he remains Amir of Afghanistan, and it is our true policy to strengthen him in that determination.

IT would be, we suppose, too much to ask the Director of Public Instruction for some light and leading on the question of raising the fees for examinations, to obtain funds for the Bombay University. We should be very glad to learn from so high an authority what the probable effect on education would be if the fees were raised. Would the number of candidates fall off? If that were the result, of course, the object in view would be defeated. The enhancement proposed is not, indeed, so heavy as that which has been effected by the Universities of Madras and Calcutta. None of the speakers during the discussion at the meeting of the Senate rested their opposition to the proposals of the Syndicate on the ground that a higher scale would be beyond the means of the candidates. Whether any other practical inconvenience would arise, we are not in a position to say, and it is devoutly to be wished that Mr. Chatfield, the repository of all information on matters educational, would give the public the benefit of his views on the subject. Every one regrets as much as the Senate of the University that the Government should withdraw the pecuniary contribution which has enabled the University hitherto to show a clean balance-sheet. But the fact has to be faced that the grant for the present year has been docked of Rs. 5,000, and that if something be not done to supply the deficit, the University will have to put up the shutters. If we have to regret the attitude of the Government in this matter, there is good reason also to regret the action of the Senate in throwing out the carefully-considered proposals of the Syndicate. Something of the same kind happened a few years ago in respect of the proposals in regard to Matriculation. It would really seem to be enough for the chosen governing body of the University to carefully consider a proposal, to ensure its rejection at sight when presented to the Senate. The scheme is not discussed on its merits, but is thrown out on a side issue. In the present case the Senate have lost a good opportunity of placing the University on a firm financial basis. Mr. Mehta's Examinations' Reform Committee recommended that the fees should be raised to the Calcutta and Madras level, in order that the Government might be deprived of any pretext for refusing to continue to contribute to the needs of the University. This advice, tendered by a representative Committee of their own body, was treated with the same scant courtesy as the proposal of the Syndicate. In taking this course the Conscript Fathers have laid themselves open to the gibes and jeers of those who say that they prefer to continue in a state of dependence on the poor ryot, rather than bestir themselves and raise their own revenue as the sister Universities do. It is the opinion of many who are not at all opposed to the diffusion of higher education, but quite the contrary, that the ryot has paid the examiners quite long enough, and that it is wrong to put the burdens of the higher education on the wrong backs. The ryot wants scientific frontiers, if he is to enjoy in peace the kindly fruits of the earth; he wants forests; he wants law-courts, he wants enlarged Legislative Councils, and full representation therein; but he does not want to be examined in the University. Therefore, in all reason, it will be plausibly said, he should not be made to pay for the examinations; he who does want to be examined should pay the examiners. If Government do not—as we sincerely hope they will—turn a favourable ear to the appeal for the Rs. 5,000 needed to fill up the deficit in the present year, what is to be done? The University cannot hold examinations at which the fees collected from candidates do not suffice for the due remuneration of the examiners. It is only the big examinations that pay; Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10 from the candidates for Matriculation would, if three thousand present themselves, yield the requisite Rs. 5,000. Next year if the Syndicate scheme be adopted in its entirety the University will be independent of the Government, and on the principle that to him that hath shall be given, the grant may again become Rs. 15,000 as heretofore. The citizens of Bombay ought not to permit a scandal which the public spirit of Madras has avoided. They should either from their own abundance endow the University treasure-chest for ever, or else those of them who are parents should pay full fees for examinations established for their own sons. It is vain to pray to Hercules for help until they have first put their own shoulders to the wheel.

A BLUE-BOOK on the administration of criminal justice in Burma shows how dacoity has deteriorated into cattle-theft, while cattle-theft in turn promises soon to resolve itself into petty pilfering. This as regards offences against property; as regards offences against the person, slaying and wounding which were attendant upon dacoity are declining into common assault and battery. But the change which is going on is at best gradual, and there are many discouraging relapses, more especially as regards cattle-thefts, the cases of which are believed to have increased from 2,008 to 2,080 in the past year. Not less than five districts contribute to this increase, Thayetmyo showing up worst. In Prome, however, the largest number of cattle-thefts are reported, but owing to Colonel Cresswell's vigilance there is a decrease of a hundred and three cases on the last returns. How to account for the diminution in other districts magistrates are not agreed, an the records afford them no assistance, for th police and magisterial returns of crime do not harmonise. For instance, the police reports show the total of cognizable and non-cognizable crimes during the year to amount to 45,372, while in the Criminal Justice report the number is given as 48,049. The police report a hundred and fifty-three murders as having been brought before the magistrates, who, on the other hand, only acknowledge a hundred and thirty. In dacoities and robberies two similar discrepancies are shown, while the police record thirty seven cases of culpable homicide and fourteen attempts at murder, the compilers of the criminal report, though admitting the accuracy of the former figures, declare the number of attempted murders to be fifteen. But this is not the most striking example, for we find that while the Inspector-General of Police is thankful for a small decrease of cattle-thefts—a decrease of twelve according to his computation—the Judicial Commissioner has to lament an increase from 2,008 to 2,080. An arithmetical test-paper was given at the examination of both these officers, and both of course passed. But figures never will work out as we wish them to.

A SUM of two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees was expended during 1891 on military works in the Presidency, but it only requires two pages and a half in the official report to tell in what manner. European barracks at Ahmednagar, Puraudhar, and Khandala have been repaired. Several improvements in native quarters have been made. The stables at Ahmednagar have been re-roofed; the water-supply at Kirkee and Satara has been improved. The fortified post at Ahmedabad has undergone alterations, loop-holed walls having been added around the houses of the flanking bastions, and the ramps and terreplein of the bastions metalled. Seven of the scarps on the Puraudhar fort, considered to be in a dangerous condition, were removed, and other five are now being built up with strong masonry buttresses. The Satara Hill Fort has been provided with new loop-holed screen walls at selected sites, gun-emplacements constructed, and some other minor improvements have been effected. This is not an extensive record, but the Local Government has during the year been engaged in a tug-of-war with the Supreme Government concerning the loss to the provincial revenues caused by the transfer of the military works at the larger stations to a separate agency, under the Military Works Department. The loss thereby occasioned is estimated at a lakh of rupees. During the year under report the matter received the further consideration of the Government of India, compensation from the Imperial Revenues having been claimed. But Government refused to entertain the claim in full and offered to pay half the cost only. As the grounds for this decision do not appear to the Bombay Public Works Department equitable, the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for final orders. No mention is made of the fortifications at Colaba, this doubtless being one of the transferred works; but a sufficient sum to cover the cost of extensive additions having been granted, operations will be carried on there briskly during the coming year.

THE s. s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden for Bombay at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at 1 p.m., on Sunday next.

WE regret to hear that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has received news from home of the death of his youngest daughter.

IT is said that the Burma Ruby Mines Company, of which Sir Lepel Griffin was the chief promoter, is in serious difficulties, being unable to pay its dues to Government.

A CURIOUS instance of State interference with individual liberty is reported by a Berlin correspondent from Spandau. The officials of the Government ammunition factory at that place have decreed that, for the present, all the workwomen are to attend their work without stays. It is believed that stays have been the cause of most of the fainting fits among the women in the factory during the present heat. Any infraction of the rule will be

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The final sitting of the Oriental Congress took place yesterday, when a proposal by Lord Reay was adopted to consider the question of founding an International Institute of Orientalists.

SUSPENSION OF BUILDING SOCIETIES.

In consequence of the recent suspension of three Building Societies there was a great run on the Birkbeck Bank yesterday, but it was fully met, and the Manager declares that the Bank is equal to all demands that may be made upon it.

THE BIRKBECK BANK.

The run on the Birkbeck Bank has been steadily met.

The Bank of England has advanced the Birkbeck Bank half a million sterling.

THE CHOLERA.

Latest advices state that the cholera in Russia has greatly decreased, and that daily bulletins regarding the epidemic have been stopped.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here, for Bombay, at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Polo Tournament match to-day was between the Government House *vs.* the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The heavy rain which fell for half-an-hour before the game commenced made the ground sticky and slippery; in consequence of which the match was not nearly so interesting as it might otherwise have been, for the mud stuck all over the ball so that when hit it could not be made to go straight. The following composed the sides:—Government House.—Captain Poore, back; Captain Gordon, (3); Colonel Rhodes, (2); and Captain Cox, (1). The 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Mr. Griffith, back; Dr. Lycns, (3); Colonel Jones, (2); and Mr. Gabb, (1). In the first quarter Captain Poore was thrown twice, but not hurt. He played steadily as back before the quarter terminated. Colonel Rhodes hit one goal for his side. Nothing was scored in the second quarter. The 2nd Lancers rushed past the Government House goal several times in the third quarter, and were only prevented from scoring by the brilliant play of Captain Poore, whose back-handers were clean and in the right direction. Colonel Jones eventually made a splendid drive, and sent the ball clean between the flags. The Lancers added one more goal to their score in the last quarter just half a minute before the time expired. This was also a hit by Colonel Jones. The Lancers thus won the match by two goals to one. In the second ties to-morrow the Poona Gymkhana plays the Bombay Gymkhana.

RUGBY ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

The match commenced this evening at five o'clock. The Buffs won the toss, and decided to play. The Buffs were without doubt by far the heavier team, both in and out of the scrimmage; but for the first quarter of an hour the Bombay Gymkhana fairly held their own. The ball was kept in the Buffs "twenty-five" for fully ten minutes, at the end of which time the ball was passed right along to Donaldson, who, after a splendid run, managed to get clean round the Buffs' defence, and lodged the ball exactly behind the goal. Walpole took the kick, and converted it easily into a goal amidst vociferous applause. This put the Buffs on their mettle, and the ball was kept between mid-ground and the Bombay "twenty-five." About two minutes before half-time the Buffs' forwards made a combined rush, and Jupp gained a try which was successfully converted into a goal. The score at half-time was one goal all. On play being resumed the Buffs got a free kick within thirty yards of the Bombay goal, but failed to score. It then became apparent that the Buffs were forcing the play, and that they were decidedly superior in the scrimmage; their weight and better condition was undoubtedly predominating. They kept the ball well within the Bombay "twenty-five" and scored two tries in rapid succession by simply carrying the Bombay forwards with them. They had another free kick close to the goal, but without any result. Here Bombay made a rush to the centre of the field, but the ball was quickly returned, and Annesley gained another try, which was made into a goal by Jupp. Within five minutes of time, by a combined dribble down the field, Bell again got in. The kick was successfully negociated, the game thus resulting in a win for the Buffs by four goals and a try to one goal. The Buffs getting in so often at the end was due to the fact of the Bombay men being outweighted and to their want of condition, and also on account of St. John, their full-back, having his head severely cut open, and being obliged to leave the field. Donaldson and Walpole played well as usual, and Watling was the pick of the Bombay forwards. There were some six thousand spectators present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Bombay team play Calcutta on Thursday.

To-morrow night the Calcutta Football Club Annual Dinner, at which Bombay will be represented, takes place, and this will practically close the football season.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Hume, Government solicitor, obtained a warrant against George Knowles, manager of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who is now at home on leave, on a charge of embezzlement of over eight thousand rupees, which he has drawn without authority. Other large amounts are said to have been misappropriated, but the firm intend proceeding only on four counts.

One Hutchinson, a clerk in the firm, examined, stated that he had been watching Knowles for months, and discovered the falsification in the books which he reported at the head office. He had broken open Knowles' box which had been left in the office, and made extracts from his private diary and account books for the purposes of this case.

The case looks very serious against Knowles, and the scandalous state of affairs will probably be revealed. Knowles left a kind of acknowledgment of debt to the firm when he left for England, and it is doubtful whether a criminal charge will be brought out immediately.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

RUSSIA'S EXIT FROM THE PAMIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The Russians are reported to have left the Pamir region altogether, except that a considerable force is reported to be collecting at Murghab, where it is proposed to station it permanently

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS JIRGA.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

The Jirga of the Mahsud Waziris, representing all the important sections of the tribe, proceeded to Tank early this month, where Mr. King, the Political Officer, received them. They expressed satisfaction at the occupation of Jandoula, and asked for the establishment of a post in their own country. Reparation for the recent murders was promised.

There are the Darwesh Khel Waziris, however, to be considered; they hold some of the country about the Kurram River and also the hills between Khost and the Dawar or Tochi Valley.

THE KANDAHAR TROOPS.

The Kandahar troops do not seem to be achieving any great success against the Hazaras. One report states that Ghaza, a town on the Upper Helmand, has been captured; but this seems impossible.

BURIAL OF SHIAHS WITH SUNNI RITES.

Reports from Afghanistan state that a religious feeling is running high between the Sunnis and Shiahs, and it is stated by an official edict that all Shias, who die in Kandahar, must be buried with Suni funeral ceremonies.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out among the Afghan troops under the personal command of the Governor of Herat.

The total number of cases of cholera among the Kashmir troops was thirty-four, twenty-two of which terminated fatally. The disease was contracted, it is supposed, at Bharakao, on the march from Rawal Pindi. The troops were healthy when they left Jammu. The last case occurred at Hattian, on the Jhelum valley road, on the 5th instant. Since that date the troops have been quite free from the disease.

GRANT OF A WOUND PENSION.

The Government of India have sanctioned a temporary wound pension of £200 to Mr. R. Pughe, Commandant of the South Lushai Hills Police Battalion, in consideration of wounds received by him in the Chin Hills, in February last, whilst proceeding in command of a party of Gurkhas to join the Burma column operating from Haka. Mr. Pughe has now been invalided home.

SUICIDE BY A SERGEANT.

Sergeant Josling, of the Western Circle of the Commissariat Department, shot himself dead at Peshawar, on Saturday last.

INAUGURATION OF A MISSION HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

Lord Harris performed a most interesting ceremony of opening the new Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, in connection with the Zennana Mission. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Nuthall, Aide-de-Camp, on his arrival, was received by the Rev. Mr. Greig, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Rev. Mr. MacKay, Miss Bernard, Dr. and Miss Russell, and all the hospital staff. His Excellency walked through the wards and inspected the building. After Mr. Greig read the report, his Excellency gave a brief description of the building. Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, at the request of his Excellency, rose and said:—"In the name of his Excellency and of the Church of Scotland, I declare this hospital open." Surgeon-General Pinkerton proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, and said that it was cheering and comforting to those who were connected with the institution just opened to know that they had the kind sympathy of his Excellency, and of the friends present. He was quite sure that the hospital would bring forth fruit as in other large cities. Though they might not be so largely assisted from Scotland, they would get some grant from the Government. Referring to the good work done by the Lady Dufferin Fund the Surgeon-General said that they wanted the sympathy from the natives themselves. The establishment of hospitals for native purdah ladies was a point which, he thought, leading native gentlemen might take up, and not wait to be too much guided by Europeans. So long the natives have only been following the Europeans, but now it is time for them to push along themselves.

His Excellency the Governor said it was a great pleasure to him to know that his presence was encouraging to them. He only wished that Government were able to push, by means of grant, institutions of that character in other parts of the Presidency, but it must not be forgotton that the Government had many and various claims on such revenue as was allotted to the Presidency. It would give him much pleasure indeed if Government could occasionally assist in establishing institutions like the one they were now about to open, an institution which, if the people of the City appreciated it, would distribute immense blessings among the women who were unfortunately precluded from availing themselves of other hospitals. The institution ought, if appreciated, be a great blessing to the City. The Government would always be glad and, indeed, fortunate if it could find funds to assist in the establishment of such institutions. At the same time he wished the Government had many and various claims on such revenue as was allotted to the Presidency. It would give him much pleasure indeed if Government could occasionally assist in establishing institutions like the one they were now about to open, an institution which, if the people of the City appreciated it, would distribute immense blessings among the women who were unfortunately precluded from availing themselves of other hospitals. The institution ought, if appreciated, be a great blessing to the City. The Government would always be glad and, indeed, fortunate if it could find funds to assist in the establishment of such institutions. At the same time he wished the Governor had ample funds to establish similar institutions elsewhere. He had already alluded to the fact that the hospital had been established by the joint aid of the Missionary Society and of the Government, and he had deliberately pointed out that with the missionary objects of the institution, Government did not in any way concern itself. He said that in Bombay, last year, at the opening of a school in connection with the American Mission, he had taken care to point out that it was only with the educational policy of the Mission that the Government concerned itself, and yet his remarks on that occasion had been deliberately transversed shortly afterwards by one of the newspapers, and it was suggested that he was interesting himself in proselytizing the interest of the Mission. He therefore thought it necessary, on the present occasion, to point out to what extent the Government were assisting in the establishment of the hospital. To that extent the Government were perfectly justified in assisting for the medical aid of women in that crowded part of the city. The proceedings then terminated.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the "Lord Harris" Foot-ball Tournament between the Worcester first team and Lancashire was played off this afternoon before a large number of spectators, including H. E. the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. During the play a smart shower of rain fell, and made the ground rather slippery. The Lancashire team won the toss and decided to play. For several minutes the Lancashires kept the ball close up to the Worcesters' goal, but the Worcesters played a careful game, and succeeded in scoring a goal. The Worcester team won the Cup by one goal to *nil*.

Before presenting the Cup Lord Harris said that the Cup has created much interest and enthusiasm. That from the evidence of the umpires not only has the play improved, but that throughout the series of matches that have been played nothing but the best temper has been displayed, and hard blows and hard knocks have been all round taken in good part. His Excellency next presented the Cup to the team amidst cheers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hazaras are reported to have been fortified in their resolution to defy the Amir by some astrologers who say that the omens presage victory for the rebel tribesmen.

The Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 3rd September, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 70,237, and for goods, &c., Rs. 96,201, making altogether Rs. 1,66,438, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 198-2-3. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,81,462-2-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 216-0-5.

Kokoyu is a police guard on the borders of the Meiktila and Myingyan districts in the former district. The sergeant of the guard, Moung Se Zone lately died. On the night of the sergeant's death, the centry over the guard woke up the whole guard by discharging his rifle. He explained that he saw the ghost of the defunct sergeant coming towards him, and that he fired at the spectre. The shot, however, evidently frightened away the ghost, for nothing more was seen of it. That night all the men sat up and watched, being too frightened to go to bed. The whole guard now firmly believe the place to be haunted, and have submitted a formal application to be transferred to some other guard. The local officials treat the application as a good joke, and advise the men not to waste ammunition on spectres. Far be it from us to scoff at those things on this earth which do not come within the range of our philosophy, writes the *Rangoon Times*, but we think it would be of some use to find out if the *shamshoo* of Kokoyu is strong and plentiful.

Can anyone tell me, asks a contributor to a contemporary, why a man should be prosecuted for not putting a stamp on a receipt? As the law stands both the giver and taker of an unstamped receipt are liable, and yet this is not only an interference with the liberty of the subject, but is an application of law which is wholly nonsensical. The only virtue of a stamp is that it makes a receipt a legal document, and if a man tries to prove payment of a debt in Court with an unstamped receipt he must fail. But suppose a man is willing to run the risk of losing his case in Court, or suppose he trusts his customer sufficiently, why should he not take an unstamped acknowledgment. The argument may be pressed still further. For suppose a man trusts his friend sufficiently to require no acknowledgment at all, what can the law do then; and if it cannot punish him for taking no receipt, then the greater includes the less, and it cannot touch him for taking an informal receipt. It is remarkable, however, how wrong-headed a Government can be when any question of revenue is concerned. Referring to the law reminds me that the Bombay High Court has just decided that forward transactions in Government Paper are illegal, because they are gambling transactions, yet the Calcutta Small Cause Court is constantly giving decrees on time-bargain contracts in connection with gold and other shares.

A "millionaire," in the United States, is now defined as "one who has passed the million dollar mark." Aided by the publicity which it is the custom to give in America to income-tax returns, the New York *Tribune* has drawn up a "table of American millionaires," with their names, residences, and occupations. It comprises four thousand names, and the compiler claims to be in a position to declare that of these only 1,125 obtained their wealth "through protected industries."

The determination of the United States not to receive pauper immigrants clearly involves reciprocal obligations. A little story, however, which is related by the Whitechapel Guardians, shows that the authorities of New York are not always mindful of this principle. Some time since a young woman landed in one of the East-end docks from New York in so destitute a condition that she was taken to the Whitechapel Union. Inquiries were then set on foot in America, by which it was discovered that the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor in New York, an officer of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, had—presumably out of public funds—sent her to this country. It was stated that the girl had represented that she was destitute, that her father would give her a home and care if she could reach London, where he was living, and where she had other relatives. As a fact, however, she had no relatives in England, and her father was actually resident at a known address in New York. Thereupon the Guardians felt that they were justified in addressing to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction of New York a letter of complaint in regard to the unfairness and impropriety of sending the young woman to England without first making some inquiry to test her statement. The Guardians further inquired of the Commissioners whether they had authority and would be willing to provide for the return of the pauper to New York. To this communication, however, the Gurdians have received no reply.

A Helsingfors correspondent complains of the nervous fright into which people in Finland are thrown by the arrival of cholera. Abo town advertised for a cholera doctor, and offered a good salary. Not a single application was received, although the place swarms with medical students. Helsingfors advertised in a similar way, and had two applicants. "Wherever you turn," adds the correspondent, "you hear advice to undergo no risk. One assures you that fruit must be avoided; another that you must keep your body well protected by flannels, and a third advises only boiled water as both drink and food! As a matter of fact, most families have adopted strict measures in regard to eating, although I can never think that the universal summer dish here, consisting of sour milk, with ginger and sugar, can be wholesome. We are all very careful not to catch a cold, and to take frequent baths. Outside Helsingfors are two large hospitals, with beds, nurses, medicine, ambulances, &c., in perfect readiness, and there are besides to be disinfectant stations and a central medical depot in the middle of the town, where doctors will be in attendance day and night. The railway officials have fitted up special hospital cars, which have a weird look, all in white, with a big red cross outside. Here and there along the line are hospitals to which the sick will be sent. Special instructions have been given to the hotels, factories, &c. The real danger for Finland is the fact that St. Petersburg people flock here for safety, and they may bring the cholera with them."

A terpsichorean novelty has been devised by some American ladies and gentlemen at a seaside resort near Boston, U.S., where for about an hour daily, attired, in gay bathing costumes, they dance quadrilles, lancers, waltzes, galops, and schottisches in the shallow water, the beach being crowded with spectators watching the performance. About fifty guests from the principal hotel are the dancers in this "aquatic hop," as the local papers term it.

One of the most extraordinary of sinecures has just been filled up after very keen competition. The dentist of the Paris Opera House died last week, and there were 150 applications for the post. And yet the salary is merely nominal. It is curious how eagerly all professional posts connected with the Paris theatres are sought after. A little time ago M. Maurel tried to resuscitate the Italian Opera with the aid of a State grant, and he had several interviews with the Minister on the subject. When he submitted his list there were 198 doctors and dentists, &c., upon it. "It is not a new theatre but a new hospital you are asking me to sanction," said the Minister. Of course, the explanation is that being attached to the establishment gives a right of admission to the foyer. The services of these professional men are not for the "stars" but for the rank and file of the theatre—the ballet and the chorus chiefly. In regard to the ballet of the Paris Opera, it is a curious circumstance that there are two dentists attached to the establishment and no chiropodist.

A shocking accident is reported from county Clare. Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of a magistrate, was taking part in a golf match with her cousin, Mr. Frost, when the latter, who wielded his club with great force, missed the ball, and struck the lady on the forehead. Mrs. O'Donnell fell to the ground unconscious and bleeding freely from a severe wound inflicted by the club. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and the lady was removed to her home; but there is said to be little hope of her recovery.

MOHAMMEDAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last two years I have been in correspondence with Mr. Alexander Webb, the United States Consul at Manila. Mr. Webb has fully studied the religious systems of the East, and being convinced of the truth of Islam he has embraced this faith. By his last letter and a telegram he informs me that he has resigned the post of Consul General at Manilla, and has started for America, *via* Burma and India, to establish a mission at New York for the propagation of the Islam faith on the American Continent.

As the subject has attracted a great deal of attention in this country, I think, Sir, that the scheme of American propaganda, framed by Mr. Webb, as well as his last letter to me, may be fitly placed before the public at this juncture. More than seven thousand rupees have been already collected at Hyderabad, Deccan, and it is evident that in this epoch-making last decade of the nineteenth century the Islamic world is fully prepared to push its triumphs in the western world through the refined instruments of persuasion and preaching.

Let it, however, be said to the credit of the English race that without their noble instincts of justice, love of truth, and moral courage, the task of propagating Islam in their enlightened country would be simply hopeless.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Consulate of the United States of America at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Manila, July 4, 1892.

Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Esq, Bombay.

My dear Brother,—Your letter, dated the 1st ultimo, and enclosing one from our esteemed brother, Abdulla Arab, is at hand. It gives me great pleasure to know that you are taking such an active interest in the proposed American mission, which, I feel assured now, will be a pronounced success. I am fully satisfied that when the Mahomedans of India thoroughly understand the nature of the movement and the character of the field in which it is to be established, together with its possible effects upon the propaganda in Europe, and upon the Moslem organization in the East, they will give it their most earnest and active support. To me, it is in no sense an experiment likely to result in failure, for I know the general tendency of thought in my country and the general characteristics of my countrymen too well to entertain for a moment the idea that anything but success is possible. Besides I have faith in the power and wisdom of Almighty God (Praised be His name for ever), and as Islam is the true religion I feel confident that He will guide, direct and support a movement for its propagation which promised such great results as this. I have for several years been convinced that there were unseen influences at work bringing about a condition of things calculated to overthrow the current erroneous religious systems of the world and establish mankind in the one true system. But what that system was to be was to me uncertain until I arrived at a comprehension of the character and doctrines of Islam. I have had some strange experiences of which I hope to have the privilege of talking with you soon, and which have seemed to me as evidence that God was guiding me for some great and wise purpose, the ultimate object of which was the spiritual benefit of mankind. I do not desire to give you the impression that I believe I have been inspired directly, but circumstances have so shaped themselves in my life that they have drawn me directly forward to the movement in which I am about to engage with all the earnestness, vigour, and intellectual ability that God has given me. As I wrote to you more than a year ago it seemed that I was destined to work out quietly, and in my own way the bringing of my countrymen to a knowledge of Islam, and it hardly seemed probable then that any other way was open. But God in his wisdom has opened a broader, surer, and better way generally, and I can see clearly how I am to devote my efforts to bring about more speedily and thoroughly the desired results. I am impatient to meet you and talk freely with you concerning the matter, for I feel sure that you will agree with me not only that the object is of the grandest importance, but that there has been something more than ordinary human agencies at work in bringing the project to its present condition. God is great, and will surely guide his servants in the right way.

I am sent my resignation to my Government, and I am awaiting instructions as to the disposition of the office and effects. If I am obliged to remain here until my successor arrives, I will be unable to leave before about the 1st of October, but if I am authorized to turn the office over to some one here I can leave the latter part of August or early in September. I will then start for Bombay via Singapore, Rangoon, and Calcutta. My wife and family left for the United States on the 8th of last month, and will go to a fruit ranch about 40 miles from San Francisco, where they will remain until I am fairly settled in New York.

The books you sent me have been a source of the deepest interest to me, and I have learned a great deal that was new to me, concerning the diversity and general direction of Mussulman thought and opinion. I understand that you do not endorse all the views and the opinions expressed and judging from your marginal notes, I am inclined to the belief that you and I will not be very far apart in our views. I have, or think I have, a good conception of the spirit of Mahomed's teachings and the fundamental principles of Islam. Hence I am forced to reject many of the opinions I have encountered. Hughes' Dictionary of Islam abounds with prejudice and error, and there are some suggestions made by Syed Ameer Ali that I can hardly endorse. The critical exposition of the Jehad is a most important and interesting work to me, but it ought to be rewritten and revised, so that its English will be smoother and more concise. But in his treatment of the subject the author has furnished me with matter which will be of inestimable value to me when I begin active work in America. But of these matters I hope, if it is God's pleasure, to talk with you when we meet. God grant that the hearts and minds of our brethren in India may be opened, and that those who are able to do so will give us as much literary help as they can.

Praying that the peace of God and His richest blessings may be with you here and hereafter.—I am, your obedient brother,

ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB.

DR. NICHOL'S "CARLYLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of Saturday last, reviewing Dr. Nichol's *Life of Thomas Carlyle*, you say, "His declaration that intellect has to govern this world, and will do it, is qualified by the evident conviction that success is in itself in the long run the proof of intellectual, moral, and all other species of merit. In politics his axioms was that "might is right." But what is the meaning to be attached to the word "success" here? Mr. J. A. Froude states in his "Life of Thomas Carlyle" that "he was impatient of the trodden ways which led only to money or to worldly fame." Carlyle, no doubt, committed blunders (as who does not at some time or another?), but he was also apparently sometimes misunderstood. When his friend Irving had become the "lion of the age," to quote Froude's words, "Carlyle saw the hollowness of the success," and he cannot, therefore, have attached much importance to success in the ordinary acceptation of that word. Does it also appear from his life or writing that he preferred might to right? He says in "Sartor Resartus" that it is "the impulse of *vuzle nature* which bids the deer-herd fall upon any stricken hart, the duck-flock put to death any broken-winged brother or sister," and asserts that "on all hands the strong *tyrannise* over the weak."—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. M.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A resolution of the Government of Bombay has been published in the last official *Gazette* announcing that a certain number of appointments, which were hitherto exclusively held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service are thrown open to competent natives in this country under the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Looking into the evidence recorded by that Commission, while at Bombay five years ago, I find that some of their witnesses examined expressed their opinion that the definition "Natives of India," given in section 6 of the Statute (33 Vic. Chapter 3) should be so amended as to exclude therefrom all persons not born of Asiatic parents. I have reason to believe that the definition has already been so amended, but if not, I earnestly hope that the Government of Lord Harris will, in making nomination to these appointments, primarily look to the claims and interests of qualified persons, who are strictly speaking, natives of the land.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagherry, Sept. 6. P. R. D.

THE LATE DICTATOR OF BRAZIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the article on the late Dictator Fonseca, which appeared in your issue of the 26th ultimo, and I must say that I have not read a more impartial and correct bit of information regarding Brazil. I was there in November, 1891; and I must say there is no doubt of that country's marked progress since Fonseca's exist. Your contemporary says Fonseca was the prime mover in bringing about the Republic. What would Benjamin Constant "The Founder," and Silva Jardine, "The Propagandist" say to this? Fonseca only tried to flow with the tide, when these two had already the whole of the country under their influence.—Yours, &c.,

A. SMITH.

Fort, Sept. 13.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. 7TH HUSSARS.

The opening match of the Poona Polo Tournament was played on Monday evening on the Poona ground, and was witnessed by a very large assembly of spectators who evinced the keenest interest in the game all through. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Blundell were present. As was expected, the match proved to be an extremely good one, both sides playing very well. The Hussars were, if anything, rather better mounted than their opponents, but they had very hard luck indeed, for several times when they had the goal at their mercy they either missed their stroke, or the ball was stopped by one of the ponies or kicked away by the striker's own steed; they, however, did not play anything like the combined game they played in previous matches on the same ground. The Gymkhana won the match by two goals to one. The new polo rules were strictly adhered to, and had a wholesome effect on the dare-devil play of these two crack teams. Captain Baxter certainly deserves special mention for the excellent service he rendered his team. The Kirkee Gymkhana had entered a team for the Tournament, but owing to the departure of the 28th Pioneers—two of whose officers were to have played in the team, viz., Surgeon-Major Barness and Mr. Hancock of the team had to scratch. Details of yesterday's match are given below.

The sides were made up as follows:—

Poona Gymkhana—Mr. E. C. Cotgrave, C. I. Horse (back); Capt Hanwell R. A. (3); Capt Le Gallais, A. D. C. (2); Capt Baxter, 61 Regt. (1).

7th Hussars—Hon'ble J. G. Beresford, (back); Capt. Carew (3); Mr. Brooke (2); Mr. Crawley (1).

Umpires—Surgeon-Major Lyons, 2nd Bo Lancers, and Mr Alexander, Rifle Brigade.

Time-Keeper—Col. Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

First Quarter—The Hussars having lost the toss played up the hill. Soon after the ball had been put into play, it was taken up the hill on the far side by Captain Carew, who, however, was deprived of its possession by Captain LeGallais, who took it down to the other end of the ground. After a couple of minutes of very even play during which several of the players missed their strokes, both sides warmed up to their work and the game became faster. The Hussars pressed their opponents and a good back-handed shot at goal by Mr. Brooke was stopped by Captain LeGallais' pony. The Gymkhana offered a stout resistance and eventually the ball was carried down to the Hussar goal by Captain Baxter, but the ball passed wide of the flags. Being hit in from behind the goal line by the Hon'ble Beresford the ball was stopped, and Captain Baxter seizing a good opportunity placed the ball between the flags scoring a goal for his side just as the ball rang.

Second Quarter.—Sides being changed the ball was thrown into play in the centre of the ground, but it was quickly hit out at the side. Being thrown in, the ball was well hit by Mr. Crawley who drove it to within a few feet of the Gymkhana goal, but Mr. Cotgrave was at his post and turned the ball aside. With some good play on the part of both Captain Hanwell and Captain Le Gallais the ball was carried across the ground, and the former with a strong drive hit a goal, making the second goal for the Gymkhana. Sides being again changed, the Hussars rushed away with the ball, and Mr. Beresford had the goal at his mercy, but the ball was kicked away from where it lay by his own pony just as he was about to deliver his stroke. For the next four minutes of this quarter the ball was kept in the centre of the ground where it was eventually smashed. A minute before the quarter expired Captain Carew made a long shot at gaol which failed to score.

Third Quarter.—Play commenced in this quarter by the ball being thrown in from the side at the far corner near the Gymkhana goal. Captain Baxter soon got on to it and galloped away with it to the Hussar goal, but when it was within a few feet of the goal it was driven behind the goal line by the Hussar back. After some racing up and down the ground Captain Carew took the ball from a throw in at the corner near the Hussar goal into his opponents' territory, and Mr. Brooke getting possesion of it carried it beautifully along and very narrowly missed scoring a goal. The ball was quickly transferred to the other end where Captain Baxter made another good attempt to add to his side's score. The Hussars pressed their attack but to no purpose, and the third quarter terminated without the score being altered in any way from what it had been at the end of the preceding quarter.

Fourth Quarter—The Hussars continued to press the Gymkhana, and after a hard struggle the ball was got away from its dangerous position by Captain Hanwell, who tried a splendid long shot at goal but sent the ball only a couple of feet wide of the flags. Captain Carew and Mr. Brooke rushed the ball away up the hill, and finally Mr. Crawley got possession of the ball and dribbled it through, scoring the first goal for his side. There now remained but a minute for play. The Hussars again got on to the ball and took it down to their opponents half of the ground. There was a scramble for the ball when it lay in front of the Gymkhana goal, and it looked as if the Hussars would equalise matters, but they lost the opportunity and the ball was driven behind the goal line. The Hussars were still pressing the Gymkhana when the bell rang leaving the Gymkhana winners of the match by two goals to one.—*Deccan Herald.*

HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you the copy of a letter received from Miss Sullivan, Superintendent of the "Home for Homeless Women," Lal Bagh, Lucknow. Permit me again to express my gratitude for your kindness in printing the letter which has brought about such a good result. I trust your widely read paper will be the means of working large things for our poor helpless, homeless women here in Lucknow, as well as in other parts of India. "Homes" are wanted in all large stations, where at present they do not exist. I believe they are very especially needed in Allahabad and Lahore. Since the publication of my letter four more women have become inmates of the "Home," and a fifth is expected immediately from a distant station. One is an old woman totally blind. As daily needs increase, so we hope will daily funds. A charitable concert, or entertainment given in aid of the institution, would be a great boon.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lal Bagh, Lucknow, Aug. 29.

Dear Mrs.——, I have very great pleasure in enclosing a list of the subscriptions and donations received since your letter was published, appealing to the charitable public of India, on behalf of our "Home for Homeless Women." The total monthly subscriptions received amounts to Rs. 44; and the donations to Rs. 273. For Rs. 126 of which collected by you in the collecting book in Lucknow, our grateful thanks are due to those who gave and to you for collecting. We also beg to acknowledge, most thankfully, the balance received from our charitable well-wishers, between Assam, Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore. In addition to the above mentioned sums, we received during August, subscriptions amounting to Rs. 46 from our old friends, to whom we also feel deeply thankful. I send a separate list of these subscriptions. I am very happy to say that since your letter appeared in the public papers, I have had several applications for admission to our "Home," some from distant places. God has indeed blessed the publication of your appeal both in providing means, and in bringing to us some who need such a home, and help as we can give. Before closing I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to the newspapers which so very kindly published your letter which has done so much for our "Home for Homeless Women." We want more help and more inmates, both are ever heartily welcomed by us. You may make any use you please of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) L. W. SULLIVAN.

A WAIL FROM A SUFFERER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you tell me if the English Mint is bound to receive bar silver and return an equivalent weight in florins? If so, what is to prevent unfortunate married men in India forwarding their remittances in silver through their agents to the mint for conversion into English coin? The carriage and insurance would not reduce the value of the silver to the present ruinous official rate.

If the Mint only gives you 1s. 3d. for Rs. 2 of silver then, of course, the notion is useless, I think, however, Government might make this concession, and allow Indian officials to send bar silver to the Mint for coinage. There is a party in India, mostly people in trade, who rather like the rupee to fall, and who intend opposing the representations which are being made to the British Government. I hope every military man and Government servant will carefully note their names and boycott them as far as having any dealings with the firms they represent. When I retire, if I ever do, I intend to go home and send my wife and family out here, I expect by that time the rupee will be equal to 7½d. My pension will be £700 a year, £308 a year will be ample for my small family in India, who now are enjoying a good time at home, but I hope to have my innings hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

Sept. 13.

HONG

An ordina… Corporation, … the 20th ult. T… (Chairman), H… day, C. Jantzen… D. R. Sassoon (Di… H. Hunter. J. McL… T. I. Rose, Hon. C. … Mody, V. A. C. Haw… Murray Bain, Paul … Joseph, S. E. Levy, … H. Wallace, K. Mol… R. Michael, S. Ashton, … Veitch, T. F. Hough, W. … Ramsey, E. Jones Hughes… de Champeaux, Ed. Alford, … J. Grant, A. G. Stokes, E. S… Bock, G. S. Purvis, C. Guin… dale, S. L. Darby, W. H. Ga… &c., &c., &c.

Mr. de Bovis read the notic… the Chairman read the annual …

The Chairman said:—Gentlem… have just now read to you appert… I have no hesitation in characteris… trying ever experienced by ba… institutions generally throughout t… been stated, it is with regret t… recommend the withdrawal of so … $3,000,000 from the Reserve Fund; … hold firmly to the policy of fully … everything bad and doubtful immediate… any delay; so long as this course is fo… attempt is made to spread out losses over s… nite period, thus long must a Bank's pos… of absolute strength, and its balance sheet a… to shareholders and depositors alike. This … tlemen, has been closely followed in the acc… presented to you, and in so doing your direc… been fortunate in the fact that Mr. John W… just now completed a thorough inspection of the… office and all our eastern branches, and I ma… that Mr. Walter is probably well known to every sh… holder present to-day as a cautious man of gr… experience, who has been for twenty-five years in … service of the bank. Throughout Mr. Walter's inspe… tion, every single provision that he has recommende… has been made to the full, and we may fairly claim… that we have no known losses to act as a drag and a … clog upon us in the future. Your directors have the… fullest confidence in the present chief manager, Mr. … de Bovis, as a thoroughly good man of business, holding… the soundest banking views, whilst affairs in Lon… don are in the hands of a strong committee with… Mr. T. Jackson and Mr. E. Cameron as managers, both… of these latter gentlemen having been intimately as… sociated with former successes of this bank. In fact,… with the executive management and staff generally,… your directors would express themselves as fully satis… fied. And now, gentlemen, I would say a word as to… the losses which have led to the necessity of writing off… the heavy sum I have already mentioned, which losses… may for convenience be divided under three heads, viz.,… losses by the head office compradore, trade losses and… losses on advances on stocks and other securities.… To refer to the first, the loss through our Hong… kong compradore, which was of course a case of… fraud by an employe holding an important posi… tion. This man, Lo Hop Hing, had held the post of… compradore since 1876, when he succeeded his father,… who for many years had filled the same place. From… his position, he, to a considerable extent, influenced the… Chinese business of the bank, one of his chief duties… having been to advise our manager as to the standing of… Chinese banks and hongs, and native bills were bought… from our Chinese constituents under his guarantee as to… the value of the paper. For years he was a man of… considerable wealth, standing well with natives and… being much respected by them. However, some… nine months ago, our chief manager, being dis… satisfied with the position of our Chinese advances,… commenced to largely curtail facilities, refusing to… purchase many bills the compradore wished to guar… antee, and requiring assurances from native banks that… such bills as were bought, were trade bills, representing… shipments or real securities. Following this… course steadily for some months, a lot of money was… naturally gathered in, but, unfortunately, the man was… unable to bear the continued strain, he could get no… further assistance, and breaking point was reached on… the 27th March, when he absconded. It was impossible… to tell at once how many of our native acceptances would… be met, and at first we hoped that five or six lakhs… would cover the loss; later on we had reason to expect… that it would not exceed nine lakhs, but as time went on… one failure brought on another in ever-widening circles,… till in the end the enormous deficit of $1,200,000·00… resulted. I need hardly say that the system of large… clean advances on the compradore's guarantee has been… discontinued; in fact, our chief manager having decided… to alter it in any case, his action in shutting down… on facilities merely hastened the finale; this might… perhaps have been postponed for some little… time, but by no means could it have been… ultimately avoided. I am glad to say that our… present compradore gives entire satisfaction to the… management; he is a man of wealth and good position,… and has handed over to us securities to the amount of… between $1½ and $5 lakhs, which, especially under our… new system of Chinese business, is very ample. In… referring to trade losses, I need not speak at much… length. These have been spread over China and… Japan, chiefly in the latter country, and were… caused primarily by over importations glutting the… markets for the time being. Interest and charges… of course mounted up, and goods decreased in… value, ending in losses which merchants often could not… make good to us. However, surplus stocks may now… be said to be worked off, and the markets are in a more… normal and healthy condition, which, we trust, will… continue; possibly a little more conservatism by Ex… change banks in the purchase of outward bills, may,… without unduly checking business, keep the various

…pon the
I have
…n Manila.
…t meeting
effect that
information
…to say, how-
…tly reimposed,
…overnment the
…nder guarantee.
…us that our pro-
…e can dispute our
…ve never attempt-
…cape our liabilities
…other country where
…usiness. The case is
…dy lasted so long a
…k, be looked for within a
ultimate result we have
…d, gentlemen, that we
…o bring this matter to a
possible; in the mean-
…patience for the develop-
…nsion I would say that the
…tation as to the payment or
naturally received the most
your directors. For several
…d to be the more desirable course
…yment of £1, as this has been
…n the actual working account
…nd we trust that this decision will
…. Before proposing the adoption of
…ccounts as presented, I shall be very
…r any question that may be put to the
…se.)

… were asked, and the chairman accord-
…he adoption of the report and accounts.
…. R. Bellilous seconded, and the motion
… unanimously.

… Lapraik moved that the appointment as
… Messrs. J. J. Bell-Irving, Carl Jantzen,
…mer be confirmed.

…otion was seconded by the Hon. C. P. Chater
…reed to unanimously.

THE NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN ON INDIA.

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette."):

To revert to Mr. Hume's evidences of discontent and poverty. Now in order to ascertain whether there is discontent and poverty in Hyderabad it would be necessary to know the state of affairs to which the present capable and experienced Taluqdars have succeeded. For this purpose in these dominions we can follow no higher authority or better guide than Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk. The report of his tour as Soobadar or Commissioner in the Eastern Division is a mine of information on the condition of the ryots and labouring classes. "Previous to the year 1854," this experienced officer says, "the land revenue was either farmed out for a definite period to a contractor, or was collected by the Government from individual cultivators. Under the former system lands were assessed, not according to their extent, quantity, or value but rather according to *the influence that could be brought to bear* on those with whom the assessment rested." Under the *ryotwari* system the assessment was roughly calculated on the proportion between the actual crops raised and the original quantity of seed sown. No regard was paid to the actual amount of land under tillage. This was undoubtedly a tedious and uncertain mode of assessment. It confiscated, so to say, the industry of the ryot. The value of Nawab Mushtak Husain's testimony as to the state of feeling and well-being of the ryots in the Nizam's Dominions will be understood from the precautions taken in the course of his enquiries. "I found at first," he says at page 3 of his report, "that the people were considerably afraid and circumspect, and still when, all officials being removed, I asked them again whether they had any troubles or difficulties, they generally answered that they were happy and contented, that the Government was exceedingly well conducted, and that they suffered no hardship and had no complaints to make. But when I stayed longer with them, when I myself referred to and expressed my regret at some hardships they had to endure, they soon began to recount their complaints. As I held these interviews everywhere and listened to all their complaints I found the same stories repeated by many mouths, and was then satisfied that I had reached a positive grievance." Mr. Hume does not pretend that he has estimated the poverty and discontent of the country after a tour of inquisition of this kind. Now twenty-five years ago—when Mr. Hume admits the people of India were well disposed to the British raj—the Government of the Nizam's Dominions, after the assignment of the Berars, was on the verge both of anarchy and bankruptcy. The vicious system by which revenue was raised and justice administered had depopulated the country; the ryots had emigrated by thousands, and a vast area of cultivable land lay fallow and waste. From the time of the first Sir Salar Jung's assumption of the office as Minister, the reformation of these abuses has been steadily pursued, and the deputation of Nawab Mushtak Hashin in 1884 to inquire into the grievances in the districts has enabled Sir Asman Jah subsequently to make the lot of the Hyderabad ryots everywhere as happy as that of their neighbours, the cultivators in British India. The consequence of the liberal system of settlements lately introduced in Hyderadad is that a return wave of immigration has set in; and the old derelict and culturable lands are being rapidly taken up. This goes to show that in the many and various systems of Government obtaining in India, the poverty or grievances of the ryots have a way of righting themselves. When the assessment is so heavy that the share of the harvest left to the tenant does not repay the cost and labour of cultivation, the homesteads—never very substantial structures—are at once abandoned and more favorable terms sought for elsewhere. For long the balance of well-being was in favour of the British Indian ryot, but the pressure of population upon the soil and the better terms and great security now prevailing in the Nizam's Dominions are sufficient to attract immigrants from British India, who were already even well-to-do. This gradual evolution in Oudh and Hyderabad from a state of anarchy and arbitrary oppression to settled rights and substantial well-being goes to show, *first*, that poverty and discontent find their remedy in a manner entirely different from that indicated by Mr. Hume; and, *secondly*, that the change is not from better to worse, but *vice versa*, from the utmost absolute slavery of arbitrary rule to comparative comfort and independence. This surely is evidence of some value that Mr. Hume could not have found his "loose dynamite" among the ryots.

But if not among the ryots, is there then any reason to expect that there is starvation or discontent among the coolies or labouring class, on whom the cultivation of the soil depends? One anna per diem, or two at the most, was the average wage of unskilled labour thirty years ago, as it still is in some backward districts. But at the present in Bombay and the other Presidency towns unskilled labour commands 12 annas and Re. 1 a day, and the supply is not always equal to the demand at that. The pay of skilled labour of every kind all over the country has risen enormously, and the demand is so great that the skilled artisan has certainly no spare time for brooding over political discontent.

To sum up, therefore, it appears that among the ryots, instead of a state of starvation and discontent, we are still in the course of a progressive evolution, from the slavery of arbitrary oppression during the internecine wars of the beginning of the century, to the settled rights and comparative independence which have grown up under the *pax Britannica* and the Codes. The wages of unskilled labour have increased twofold, even in the backward districts, while the demand in the Presidency towns is always greater than the supply. The prospects of skilled labour are still more promising, and the wages of domestic servants have almost doubled. With all this we have the evidence of the bi-metallists that bazaar prices are but little if anything higher than they were; that clothing is infinitely cheaper. The consequence is that these classes, being well-off for the standard of their caste, seldom work more than half a month; or if they do work continuously for some months they then take as long a holiday as their store of rupees will allow. Among men who can or will use their hands in India, the wail of the unemployed is as rare as the cry of the cuckoo. There are however two classes left among whom I do not venture to deny that there may be some starvation and discontent—those who by birth are above working with their hands; and those who by education have been made so. Both are indirectly the creation of English rule. Times have changed both in British India and in the Native States, and the advancing wave of civilization has left the less opulent class of gentlemen and men of letters of the old *regime* far behind. Among these Mahomedan families, though there is not starvation, there is often penury. Aroused however to the dangers of the situation, our community are fast putting aside old prejudices, and are eagerly cultivating the western learning so necessary to success in life. They have started in the race rather late, but a good many of them have already demonstrated the quickness of the Mahomedan intellect. But this class I need hardly say yields no recruits to Mr. Hume nor to the Congress. The other class, who are "ashamed to dig" or follow any manual calling, are those who in the almost gratuitous system of education in our schools and colleges have learnt the use of the pen, which in our times of peace has taken the place of the sword in competing for honours and emoluments. Many of these are in Government employ; the rest are practically agitators, who, through the Congress, declaim against employing Englishmen to administer the country, looking upon the Civil Services as theirs by right of inheritance I do not deny indeed that their is discontent among them, educated as they are beyond their station in life. Education thus discredited is driven to many shifts for a living but the starving and discontented B. A. is no longer either able or willing to follow the trade of his father and his ancestors. Every nation may be roughly divided into two classes, the brain-workers and the hand-workers; the former are the natural leaders; the latter, the followers. Over production, therefore, has reached an alarming point when the B. A. is sometimes to be had for less than the cook or the coachman. Of course it may be said that the college curriculum is not the whole education of man, and the low wages which the B. A. often commands proves that he must be wanting in other qualifications than educational. But this is only another way of saying that his real grievance against Government is for having made him what he is—unfit to use his hands, unable to live by his head. But as he is, according to Mr. Hume, "the creation of Great Britain—of British learning, history and literature" and stands or falls with English rule, he can have no possible interest in bringing about the cataclysm, which, according to the terms, must also compass his own destruction. This, therefore, is not the wide-spread starvation and discontent that Mr. Hume sees everywhere.

But suppose we admit there is starvation and wide-spread discontent in the country, what immediate remedy has Mr. Hume to propose? He is willing to postpone representative institutions, but he would have a reduction of military expenditure at once. But this arrangement is, to say the least, illogical. The present Government of India is no more disposed than Mr. Hume himself to squander the revenues of the country for nothing. Rightly or wrongly they think every rupee of this civil and military expenditure necessary, and they would probably refuse to be answerable for law and order if it were materially reduced. Unless Mr. Hume and his Congress are themselves prepared to take over the Government of the country at the reduced limit of expenditure, what is the country to do when the Government of the day declares that no reduction is safe or practicable? Moreover, it would be worth while to ask what reduction in civil and military expenditure Mr. Hume himself would think reasonable? If we disbanded one-fourth of the army (officers included) it would be possible perhaps to save three crores, but would this magnificent sum be of any serious avail if any starvation and misery were as widespread as Mr. Hume says they are? Those responsible for the peace of the country say that the army, instead of being reduced, requires to be largely increased to place the Empire in a satisfactory state of defence.

Mr. Hume might at least have remembered that his arguments were certain to fall upon the ears of the people whom he represents as chafing under poverty and misgovernment and as ready to rise against their rulers. If he believed what he wrote, he must have recognized that in saying all these things in their hearing he was inevitably hastening the day of anxiety. Remembering how sensitive capital is, this was a poor service to render to the country that he pretends to serve. The presence of the British Government in the country, with a strong civil as well as military administration, gives us a social, industrial and commercial security such as we never enjoyed before. Now the confidence which prevails may be weakened in two ways—directly, by reducing the strength of the administration, civil and military, to a point below what is prudent, or indirectly by submitting it to the inexperienced and incompetent control of the National Congress. This last must inevitably follow if the elective principle, to which Mr. Hume pins his faith, is allowed to work to a logical conclusion. I need only cite the cow question to illustrate what I mean—a question on which the Hindu majority feel keenly, and the relegation of which to the background, one of Mr. Hume's followers has said, has been damaging to the cause of the Congress. We should look for the revival of this battle cry of factions—this eternal cause of discord between Hindu and Mussulman—if Mr. Hume were to have his way. Can we forget too that nothing can be more foreign to the habits and social structure of India than the democratic principle of election and of Government by a Parliamentary majority? England, "Mother of Parliaments" though she be, has not done much of late to persuade us of the universal efficacy of Parliamentary institutions. She herself, during the years when obstruction was practiced almost as a normal method of Government, demonstrated how fatally factious men—and faction surely prevails in India—may misemploy institutions which the cosmopolitan Radical commends to us as gifts of the gods, and as being as suitable for one part of the world as for the other. Besides, let us remember that, as Burke says, "virtue and wisdom may be the objects of the electors' choice; but their choice *confers* neither the one nor the other on those upon whom they lay their ordaining hands." To ensure "wisdom and virtue" therefore in the elected, electorate must at least be qualified Judges of what constitutes "wisdom and virtue."

Supposing, however, the military and civil expenditure were reduced, much of the saving under those heads would be swallowed up in paying the extra Members of Council, and in payment of election expenses. We know from experience in England that the expenses attending a General Election are enormous. There, it is understood, a General Election costs a million sterling. How many members of the National Congress are either able or willing to bear those expenses; how many possess either opulence or leisure enough to maintain themselves without a salary in a position of influence above suspicion? But if all the expenses attending the application of the elective principle are to be borne by the State this would indeed be a curious *panacea* for poverty and discontent among the lower classes.

To conclude, I have attempted to show *first* that there can be no "widespread poverty and discontent" among the ryots; *secondly*, that it cannot exist among the labouring classes, skilled or un-killed, for they are better paid and clothed than ever they were, with plenty of employment for all able and willing to work with their hands; *thirdly*, that if it does exist at all, the wide-spread poverty and discontent must be confined to the products of our schools and colleges, who, forgetting the hereditary crafts of their fathers, have learnt only to work with their brains, or perhaps more properly speaking with their tongues; *fourthly* that 'discontent' among these is not very alarming, as their cause, according to Mr. Hume, stands or falls with British rule; *fifthly*, that were it otherwise, these unwarlike educated class are the most unlikely elements in the world to produce the great cataclysm with which India is threatened; and *sixthly*, that even granting the existence of "widespread poverty and discontent," the remedies proposed are inadequate, irrelevant and destructive. All the agitators out of Government employ would naturally like to take the places of those in place at present. But as the natives therein have the same rights as themselves the people to be ousted are to be the Europeans. Now, if the Europeans are highly paid they have unquestionably courage, character and experience, of which the Members of the Congress have given no proofs. "Believe me, Sir," said Burke, referring to the state of affairs to which Mr. Hume's analogy has drawn attention,—"believe me, Sir, those who attempt to level never equalize. In all societies, consisting of various descriptions of citizens, some descriptions must be uppermost. The levellers therefore only change and pervert the natural order of things." The people of whom the Congress is composed cannot be equal without experience to the function of ruling this vast Empire of India—a function which, by the worst of usurpations, an usurpation on the prerogatives of nature and race, Mr. Hume wishes to force upon them. In the long course of its history representative Government was never known in India even under homogeneous Hindu rule. But with the many points of racial and religious repulsion between different races of India it is simply impossible.

MEHDI HASSAN.

Hyderabad, Deccan, May 1892.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Steamer Ravenna, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left, Aden at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Sunday noon. The Ravenna brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr and Mrs. R Woolcombe, Mr and Mrs A Muller, Mr Saunders, Mr F D O Roberts, Miss G Stericker, Mr W C Moore, Mr F A Higman, Mr W Higman, Mr Duigan, Lieut. W B Strong, Major Wilson, Mr T Skipp, Mr and Mrs Tomson, Mr Meyer, Mr J Hayhurst, and Mr J Pickup.

From Brindisi.—Mr L Lawrence, Mr S Lawrence, Mr Maconochie, Mr Amos, Major R H Martin, Major C O Nicholetts, Mr F W Higginson, Mr J P Goodridge, Mr F B Manson, Mr A M Fagan, Mr A V Monro, Capt Scallon, Mr A Rowland, Mr G T Inglis Oliver, Mr W Fleming, and Mr Gregson.

For Madras *viâ* Bombay.—Mrs. Taylor, Mr F D Bennet, Mr E H Phillips, Major Kenny, Mr Vangezzio.

For Kurrachee.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Creagh.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA read a paper on this subject at the fourth day's sitting of the Conference. He said:—Gentlemen, the remarkable growth of cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter of a century since the date of its firm establishment, and the still more remarkable success which has attended it, notably since 1882, as amply testified by the annually increasing exports of the products to China and Japan, to the Straits Settlements, and to Arabia and Eastern Africa, have naturally led a few of our more far-sighted citizens, who take a keen interest in all that tends to improve the economic conditions of the country, to inquire whether the time had not arrived for advancing a bold step further on the same line, whether in fact a newer and wider departure could not be taken which, while yielding equally good results to capital and labour alike, might prove far-reaching in its permanently beneficial effects on the material condition of our people. The question is a large one, but not difficult to be answered. If it had been put twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, the most patient and the thoughful among us, who was at the same time fairly acquainted with the practical conditions under which the industry was thriving, would have paused for a considerable time, before venturing on an affirmative reply. But, fortunately, the growth and expansion which the manufacture of the coarser kinds of yarn, say from 6s. to 20s., and, the coarser kinds of cloth, say of average 20s., distinctly help us to form no unstable opinion on the possibilities and potentialities of private enterprise successfully, though for the first few years, slowly and under the severest and keenest outside competition, accomplishing with regard to the finer class of cotton twist and piece-goods what it has already achieved in reference to the coarser. Thanks to the progress already made, there are before us reliable data to form a fairly accurate opinion on the possibility of manufacturing a finer class of grey goods in this country. For some years past, the ring throstle has replaced the old-fashioned throstle. Some of the more enterprising mills, especially the Nagpur Mills, under the management of the shrewd and foresighted Mr. M. Tata, have been spinning 30s. and 40s. yarn which have now established a firm hold in certain consuming markets in the country. Other newer mills have not been backwards in following their examples. Wherever fair care and an intelligence have been exercised in the selection of the raw material, and equal care and intelligence have been displayed by operatives, it has been found that a very excellent thread can be manufactured which could hold its own against importations of a similar description of English. Nay, it has been ascertained by practical experience that with all the latest improvements which the ring throstle is capable of, the production is of a most sasisfactory character. With good quality and satisfactory production, there is nothing to prevent Indian mills gradually driving away the imports of 30s and 40s yarn or considerably diminishing them. As a matter of fact, speaking of Bombay imports of these descriptions during the last ten years, say from 1882 to 1891, it may be observed that they have been stationary, in face of considerable fluctuations. The grey mule yarn, which is technically known, as average 30s (26s to 32s.,) was imported in the former year to the extent of 6,27,748 lbs., and in the latter equal to 6,63,005 lbs. though in 1883, the quantity had dwindled to 3,22,860. It was in 1888 only that there was an abnormal importation of 12,78,372lbs. But the next year, it fell as low as 4,81,301lbs. The average of the last quinquennial period, compared with that of the first showed a trifling increase of 180,000lbs., or a growth of 18,000lbs. per annum, say 45 bales of 400 lbs. each. This would hardly be considered as worth mentioning. It is just possible that cheaper American cotton and improved exchange may show larger imports again. But the experience of the last ten years forbids any sanguine expectations of better imports, apart from the fact of a lower exchange. We should take this almost stationary condition of these descriptions of yarn as the first important indication of the fact that Bombay has fairly entered into competition with them. If we again take 30s grey water and mock twist, the same, or rather a worse, phenomenon is presented. During the first period of five years, commencing with 1882, the average of imports equalled in round numbers 31·60 lak lbs, while the average for the latter five years was 30·57lbs. Here, there is a distinct fall. These statistics are a conclusive proof of the stationary slightly diminishing condition of the import trade in 320s yarn. Of course, our industry is yet young. It is not to be expected that it should at one leap injure Lancashire in her manufactures of 40s, 50s and 60s. There are difficulties in the way which no Indian millowner can slight, though he may endeavour her best to overcome these, as time and experience, as well as the circumstances of the production of the staple of the required strength guide him. Still, barring the above fact, we have shewn that the cotton industry of the Presidency has already entered on a new departure. It has crossed the threshold and has gained experience enough to enable it to see that it can compete with Lancashire in 30s. So far as to yarn. Coming now to grey piece-goods woven from the same description of twist, it may be said that there is a large leeway yet to be made up. At the best half a dozen mills only have hitherto endeavoured to turn out grey shirtings from 30s. The experiments have been carried under circumstances which could hardly be considered favourable. So that save two or three, the rest have for the present abandoned manufacturing cloth of finer yarn. Not that it could not be made; only the margin between cotton and the finished product is not remunerative, competition of English rates is so great that there is no incentive to continue the experiment. One mill, however, has been most persevering in this respect and has for the last four years sedulously set upon pushing this quality of its goods in the local market and with fair success. Should it persevere, and at the same time produce a larger quantity, we might expect that the day will not be distant when 5 to 9 of the English shirtings may show a considerably smaller import. From the above data, we are now at least in a position to form a tolerably fair conception whether or not it is possible for India to enter into larger and more formidable competitive race with Lancashire for a finer class of grey goods. It would have been, as we stated at the onset, wholly impossible to have formed any opinion ten or fifteen years ago. So far, then, it would not be unreasonable or unwarranted if we took a hopeful, if not a too sanguine, view of the practicability of spinning and weaving a certain class of finer cotton at a remunerative rate in the near future. The question with which we set out being so far answered, it may not be instructive to take a brief survey of the statistics of the imports of the finer classes of piece-goods, grey, bleached, and printed from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Taking the latest trade return, we find that the imports of these for the 12 months which ended on these for 31st March 1892, were as under:—

	In Lakhs.	Value in Crores. of Rs.
Twist and yarn.....lbs.	504·04	3·93
Grey Piece-goods ...yds.	11,73,76	13·51
White do. ,,	3,61,394	4·35
Coloured and printed ,,	3,48,16	5·70

It will be seen that the total exports reached in value the colossal figure of 28·09 crores of rupees. What is the significance of this figure? That of the total import trade of the value of 66 crores, over 42 per cent. is covered by these goods. Now, what some of us have been inquiring is this: Cannot India make a begining in all these three classes of goods by which the dead load of this heavy import may be diminished? It goes without saying that if India becomes capable of being entirely independent of England for her finer class of goods, the money now paid by her to that country would be saved. Secondly, a large number of the unemployed would have found work. Thirdly, the national wealth would become reproductive so far as the margin of profit, the freight and incidental charges are now being transferred to England. The object to be gained is indeed patriotic. But are we in a position to attain the object? In the first place, it is essential to have some clear conception of the capital, skilled intelligence and enterprise needed for the purpose. To arrive at this let us find outt he consumption of cloth of every kind for the growing population. From an elaborate computation made by me about twelve months ago I ascertained that (1) the total amount India was able to manufacture at her own mills was 34 crore lbs., (2) the total imports from abroad 53 crore lbs.; say 87 crores lbs. in all. That is about 3 lbs. per head of the population numbering 30 crores. Has India the capacity for the production of 53 crores lbs. of finer yarn and cloth. What is the strength of her spindles and power looms? On 30th June 1891 she had 134 factories with 3·35 millions of spindles and 24,500 thousand looms. The quantity of yarn spun amounted to 27·20 crores, while that of cloth made was 7·35 crore lbs. But there was a large quantity of exports. So that the home consumption may be assumed approximately as under: Yarn 10·36 crore lbs., cloth 5·61 crore lbs. The total value of these may be roughly taken at 7½ crores. India would therefore require many millions of spindles and thousands of looms in order to be able to produce all kinds of cloth now imported by her from the United Kingdom. These at a rougher estimate signify hundreds of crores of capital.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

MRS. GOSTLING read a paper on the above subject. She said:—The existence of the Industrial Association shows that the difficulty experienced by the Indian people in obtaining a livelihood is attracting attention. The aim of the association is to encourage native industries because it is feared that this country is leaning too much upon agriculture and neglecting mechanical pursuits. This tendency unless strongly combated, will result in the entire suppression of mechanical pursuits, and unless great care is taken, the looms and iron work of Europe will flood India with goods which she should produce herself. The present "home charges" are raised chiefly by taxes upon the land, and for this reason agriculture is encourged. The object of all reformers should be to promote a policy which will result in as far as practicable, the growth of both agriculture and mechanical labour. It is found that whenever a country relies only upon one form of industry the people of that country are in a state of poverty. England affords a good example of this. She having embarked her capital principally in commerce, has created a pauperism of the greatest misery, on the other hand, we find that Ireland is a fair illustration of a country that has not wholly relied upon one form of labour. In the north she has long vigorously flourished by ship-building and linen factories, and under the changed circumstances of today, her population of the south which works in the field seems likely to enter into a more prosperous life. Without touching upon mere political questions, it is no answer to state that the poverty of Ireland in her rural districts is great. This poverty arises from the hampered manner in which the people were forced to work. On the one hand, the result of their earnings went to pay an absentee landlordism, and on the other, their trade was curbed by ridiculous restrictions imposed by the legislation of an alien Parliament. As Lord Dufferin has said, one by one the Irish industries were either strangled in their birth or handed over gagged and bound to the jealous custody of English statesmen. The emigration from Ireland, which has resulted in reducing her populatfon from 8 millions to 5 millions must have had a serious effect upon her prosperity. A note of warning is here necessary and a lesson should be learnt from this, because there are those here who are advocating the emigration of the people. The industries shall leave their country and help to build up the wealth and prosperity of a foreign nation, while their own native land shall starve because of the absence of able hands to help her. The question which should be strongly urged, is that agriculture and mechanical industry are both equally necessary in the prosperity of a nation. If the former is neglected the result is congested towns, keen competition and ultimately starvation wages. The aim of a properly governed State should be to depend largely upon home markets, but if the people are drawn into great commercial centres and their wages reduced by competition, there can be no hope of this, and industrial disturbance will surely follow. This might suit the manufacturer while there existed plenty of foreign markets, but to those who consider the whole nation and not a class, they must look with trepidation upon a tendency, which would place India in the miserable plight of Western countries, which are now engaged in a fierce struggle between capital and labour. Governmental aid, too, is not to be lightly invoked. Some say that had it not been for the Government guarantee not a mile of railway would have been built in India. The construction of strategical railways might not have been built; but if a railroad was wanted, Government guarantee or not, means would have been found to construct it. On the other hand sometimes unnecessary undertakings are carried out and another burden is thrown upon the ryot of India. It should also be borne in mind that occasionally mechanical industry deprives agriculture of that which the latter requires; "nagli" straw, for instance, is wanted for cattle food, but the imperious demands of commerce take it, and the animals that should help the land labour, starve. It might be urged in passing, that if the Government wishes to help the people some means should be adopted of destroying the advantageous position of the money-lender, or that when a ryot is in difficulties, he need not resort to this very doubtful friend. The common notion is that distress is general in India because she devotes too much attention to agriculture; undoubtedly India is an agricultural country, and her skill in this respect is marvellous, as Dr. Voelker states any improvement in this respect must be on native lines and not by the introduction of European methods. Some matters, however, require reforming, and one is the deep religious prejudices and hereditary practices which exist. The cultivation of Indigo used to be considered an unclean thing, but, it is now pursued by many castes, which formerly would have nothing to do with it. It is even said that Brahmin lads are ploughing and performing the necessary field operations with their own hands. The breaking down of prejudice is naturally slow, but it nevertheless proceeds, and will continue to do so as the circumstances oblige the adoption of more remunerative practices. The great improvements that are required are first, more water and manure, wood and grazing lands. The production of wheat, cotton, jute, indigo and rice for export solely is absorbing too much attention and the cultivation of the cheaper food-grains, viz.—jowaree, nagli, and bajree should be encouraged. The English University of Cambridge has recently decided to establish an agricultural department at a cost of about £800 a year; a portion of this expense is to be met by the Cambridge County Council. This is a wise proceeding and is worthy of being largely followed. It is said that new industries have sprung up in India on a large scale, large enough to engage workmen in numbers far superior to those engaged in the defunct and decaying trades. The tea, coffee, and indigo industries and the cotton mills of Bombay are increasing, but in spite of this the people are poorly clad and underfed. No form of Government is responsible for this state of things but the present commercial system is bringing ruin everywhere. The existing idea is to get highly technical labour and unskilled labour at too low a wage, so that employers may reap all the profit. The study of national economics teaches us that workmen are the consumers of produce, and if their wages were greater, it would make an incalculable difference in the demands for the carpenter, the bricklayer, the tailor and the weaver. The ignorance of our capitalistic classes is notorious in this respect, and their conduct is cutting the ground from under their feet; the time will certainly come when their profits will decrease. A few years ago the "Textile Recorder" stated cheap labour and long hours of work are important factors in the competitive strain put upon employers, and the opperatives should not demand higher wages, but should try to diminish the inequality in the cost of labour between England and other countries, and in order to get cheap labour food products must be obtained cheaper for the millions so as to cause wage to fall to one half of their present rates! Now we in India know what cheap labour and cheap food mean, and the people of America know what dear labour and dear food mean. Wise men have long ago admitted that both practically come to the same thing, India has a great future before her, for the land, the crucial question, is in the hands of one landlord, and that landlord is the Government. It will therefore be easier to deal with it than if the land were in the possession of a number of private persons such as is the case in most other countries, and the solution of this problem awaits us. Meanwhile, although our commercial enterprise has for a time destroyed our village industries, yet there is plenty of work for the Industrial Association, and the result of its labours may mean peace, room and opportunity for all, whether, Hindu, Mahomedan or English.

CAN WATER RUN UPHILL?

It would be a legitimate answer to this question, perhaps to site the flow of water through a siphon, its capillary action as in a lamp wick, or its upward course when drunk by an animal. The inquiry should be made more explicit. Can a river, in its natural channel open to the air run uphill? Impossible as this seems it is an established fact. In truth every river, flowing towards the Equator for a sufficient distance runs uphill. The mouth of the Mississippi is three miles higher than its source. That is Minnesota where the Mississippi rises is three miles nearer the centre of the earth than is the Gulf of Mexico. In the reason for this will be found the explanation of the river's uphill flow. As any schoolboy will tell us, the earth is a ball flattened at the Poles. This flattening, while comparatively insignificant is still sufficient to make the polar diametre twenty-eight miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. The North and South Poles are fourteen miles nearer the earth's centre than is the Equator. Now, the distance from the North Pole to the Equator, measured along the earth's surface, is six thousand miles, and the distance from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi is about fifteen hundred miles, or one-fourth of six thousand. If, therefore, there is a difference in level of fourteen miles between the North Pole and the Equator, there will be a difference in level between the source of the Mississippi and its mouth of one-fourth of fourteen miles, or three and one-half miles. But the territory watered by the Mississippi has been elevated somewhat by volcanic or similar forces, and the actual excess in height of the river's mouth is reduced to the three miles first mentioned.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN LIQUOR-SELLERS.

DADABHOY DAJEEBHOY BARIA VS. PESTONJEE DADABHOY BARIA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that, it may be declared that the first two defendants, who are his uncles, as licensees of a liquor shop and a tavern situate at Byculla-Parel Road, are nominees of the plaintiff, that the shops belong to the plaintiff, and that the defendants were partners with the plaintiff in the business of carrying on the management of the shops; that the partnership may be dissolved and an account taken of the profits from the 27th October 1886; that the whole of the profits be divided equally between the plaintiff and the defendants; that the furniture in the shops may be made over to the plaintiff; and further that all the rights under the licenses may be sold, and the proceeds made over to the plaintiff; or in the alternative that, the first and second defendants be decreed to assign the licenses to such person or persons as the plaintiff shall appoint, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. W. E Hart, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy Baria was during his life-time possessed of certain properties in Bombay, and was the owner of a liquor-shop and a tavern situate at the Byculla-Parel Road, which latter were carried on under licenses issued in the names of the first two defendants, his brothers, the shops being also taken in their names, respectively. The arrangement under which the businesses were carried on was as follows: all the monies for providing the purchase of licenses, payment of fees, &c., required for the business, were supplied by Dajeebhoy. The defendants helped him to manage the shops; and after making up the accounts, the profits were divided equally between Dajeebhoy and the defendants. The proceeds used to be paid daily to Dajeebhoy during his lifetime. The arrangement was begun in 1887-88 and maintained down to the death of Dajeebhoy, which took place on the 23rd August 1886. He died leaving a will, of which probate was granted to plaintiff as one of the executors. After Dajeebhoy's death, an arrangement with regard to the two shops was continued between the defendants and the plaintiff as executor, precisely similar to the one which subsisted between them, and Dajeebhoy. The daily takings were paid to plaintiff and accounts rendered to him. All the accounts were adjusted down to the 27th October, 1886; and the defendants thereafter executed a writing, dated 9th August 1887, acknowledging the settlement of the accounts, and that neither of them had any claim to the shops, but that the lawful owner was the plaintiff. The shops continued to be carried on, and daily accounts rendered and takings paid to the plaintiff until December 1889, when the defendants for the first time began to dispute the plaintiff's rights. A lengthy correspondence ensued. The defendants now claimed to be owners of the shops, and alleged that they were induced by misrepresentations to sign the writing above referred to. The plaintiff submitted that the relation between himself and the defendants was that of partners entitled to equal shares in the profits of the business, the capital for carrying on which has been supplied by the plaintiff. The latter said he supplied the monies for the purchase of the licenses and liquor for sale to the extent of Rs. 2,509-7-6, for which he had received no payment. The furniture in the shops also belonged to him. The defendants entirely denied the plaintiff's rights and refused to pay any portion of the profits, declaring that they had nothing to do with him in the business.

The defence to the suit was a denial of the plaintiff's allegations. Dajeebhoy was not the owner of the liquor shop and the tavern. The license for the liquor shop was obtained by the first defendant on his own account; and so was the license of the tavern obtained by the second defendant on his own account. The shops were also taken by them, respectively, on their own account, the business carried on in them also belonged to these defendants, who were illiterate and unable to keep the accounts, in consideration of keeping which they allowed Dajeebhoy a fourth share is the profits of the business. Dajeebhoy having charge of the accounts, had also control of the cash balances in the shops. In consideration of the third defendant, Cooverjee Dadabhoy Todiwalla, assisting in the management of the shops, the first two defendants allowed him a fourth share in the profits. These arrangements were first made in 1864-65 and continued till the death of Dajeebhoy; and the same were further continued by substituting the plaintiff in place of Dajeebhoy as keeper of the accounts and cash until 1889, when they were discontinued in consequence of the claim put forward by the plaintiff. The defendants denied that the accounts of the business had ever been adjusted. In August 1887, when the first two defendants were at Nowsaree, the plaintiff took to the first defendant the document alleged to be an acknowledgment; and believing it to be merely an adjustment of accounts, he signed it, not knowing its real character. By similar false misrepresentation, the plaintiff was alleged to have subsequently obtained the signature of the second defendant. The third defendant also signed the document in ignorance of its real character. Under the circumstances the defendants submitted that the writing of 9th August 1887 was not binding upon them; and that the plaintiff's interest in the business of the shops caused in December 1889. The defendents were quite willing that an account should be taken of the other profits upon the basis of the plaintiff being entitled to a further share.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed:—Carl Thomas Blanch Brain, Electrical Engineer, now of 9 Bells Buildings, 34, South John Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster in the Kingdom of England, but formerly of Davenport Cottage, Helsby, in the County of Chester in the Kingdom of England, for "Improvements in power conduits for railways or railways, and in electrical connections therefore." Joseph Lindsay, and John Nicoll Lindsay of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Engineers, for "Improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on shafts." Alfred Brown, of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, Tea Planter, for "Improvements in battens or projections used in the rolling surfaces of machines for rolling tea leaves."

pecifications of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Haribs Khandojee, a Contractor residing at No. 13, Bhandoop Street, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay, for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre-bearing plants. (Filed 21st April 1892); Christian Ludwig Melosch, of Chetla Hat, in Mouzan Chetla, in Pergunnah Magoorah, in the sub-district of Alipore and district of 24-Pergunnahs, in the Province of Bengal, and Empire of India, Mill-owner and Dealer in Rice, for cleaning and polishing rice after the grains have been husked or released from their outer covering or husk. (Filed 16th August 1892.)

The undermentioned designs have been registered under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of sarongs with imitation gold or silver large figured and small plain dots woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines. Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of sarongs with imitation gold or silver dots and checks woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flower woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half-silk or cotton gauze and grenadines. Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of sarongs with imitation gold or silver dots and checks woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flower woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines. Charles Ingram, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Department, Burma, at present residing in Tavoy, Lower Burma, for a design of a shirt consisting in making the shirt open all the way down the front from the collar to the bottom. Alexander Schneider Merchant and Agent, 86 Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design consisting of fancy silk flower of variegated shades on cotton ground. Alexander Schneider, Merchant and Azent, 86 Canning Street Calcutta, for a design consisting of gold stripes on embossed plush or silk ground in variegated colours.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of act V. of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 10th September 1892 to 9th September 1893:—Bernard Conrad Schumacher, of

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE importance of securing to an army immunity not only from the danger of being surprised, but also from harassing and vexatious alarms, cannot possibly be exaggerated, writes the "Broad Arrow." Both these points must be provided for, and an outpost system which fails in either is almost as useless as if it failed in both. It is quite possible to guard against surprise whilst still leaving the main body subject to alarms; but if the outposts have been so placed that the need for the main body to get under arms is unmistakeable when it occurs, the danger of being surprised must, "ipso facto," have also been guarded against. In order to prevent the main body from being annoyed it is essential that the outposts should be placed at a sufficient distance from it, thus making it certain that in case of a real attack there will be plenty of time to meet it without confusion. But the further the outposts are extended in advance the greater will be the space to be guarded, and consequently the greater will be the number of men needed to cover it and the greater the proportionate loss of sleep according to the numbers so employed. Men can neither march nor fight at their best unless they get a fair share of "nights in bed," free from all disturbance. No two camping-grounds are exactly similar in their outpost requirements, but an army needs to have precisely the same problem worked out at every halt, viz., the provision of undeniably adequate security from danger and annoyance at the minimum cost of fatigue to the troops.

The Emperor's remarks on the idea of reducing the term of service for the infantry to two years continue to be keenly discussed. The "Norddeutsche" warns its contemporaries against prolonging this controversy, as materials for a definite judgment are still wanting, and it blames the ignorance of those who declare Count Caprivi to be a thoroughgoing advocate of the two years' service idea. The semi-official organ reminds its readers of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on May 10, 1890, in which he opposed the project on disciplinary grounds. There is, it says, no reason to believe that his opinion has altered since then. All the conjectures that Count Caprivi's position has become uncertain are denied from various quarters. No Army Bills, it is stated, are to be laid before the Reichstag next session. The Emperor's remarks were perhaps intended to cut short the premature discussion of the next Army Bill as several Radical papers had assumed an attitude of great hostility to the granting of large additional sums for military purposes. In his remarks on the Guard's Parade the Emperor not only stated that the situation is at present exceptionally peaceful, but he is said also to have expressed the wish that the officers he was addressing should make it known that that assurance had been expressly given by himself. It seems odd that so important an utterance did not become known sooner in Berlin.

The "Broad Arrow" is sorry to hear accounts of narrowly escaped collisions between troops engaged in the Aldershot manœuvres, but beyond a formal expression of regret there is really very little to be said on this tender subject. Human passions cannot always be controlled by drill, and now that drill has become so much more a matter of independent action than it used to be, it is unavoidable that, when opposing sides are allowed to come to close quarters, there should be an increased tendency to cast reason to the winds, and to forget for the moment that the battle is but a sham and the enemies really the best of friends. It is deplorable that it should be so, but no Englishman likes to tamely submit to a whipping, even if it be only a paper one, and the yearning to "take it fighting" is especially irrespressible in the case of Thomas Atkins, prompted as he sometimes is by a thousand little service jealousies of which the civilian knows nothing, and which very often are mysteries to the commissioned ranks of the army itself. The only remedy for "contretemps" actually arising from this course is prompt good-humoured intervention on the part of staff officers, who in these matters are almost invariably regarded by Thomas Atkins with complete respect, and it is highly satisfactory that in cases that have occurred at Aldershot of troops showing a disposition to make themselves disagreeable, such intervention has been, as far as we know, invariably forthcoming.

The address of the German Emperor at the launch of the coast defence ship Heimdal (U) at Williamshaven was characteristic:—"As the youngest member of my fleet, it is for thee, stately vessel, to go forth and fulfil thine honourable mission. Mayest thou bring good qualities thereto, and attain and be worthy of the commanding position of my navy, and an obedient, disciplined and assiduous company be with thee. There is yet to be given thee a name which shall recall the dim history of our old forefathers. Thou shalt bear the name of a god upon whom the high office lay of commanding the arms, and keeping open the gates of the kingdom of the gods. He bore a horn that called the gods to the fight, and the sounding whereof struck confusion and ruin in the ranks of the enemy. Go forth, brave ship! Mayest thou, also, like that god, be a good keeper of our state, strike terror and dismay among our enemies, and bring honour and renown to our nation and flag! Thy name shall be Heimdal.

Some particulars of the United States cruiser Columbia, will interest readers. Her principal dimensions are:—Length on load line, 412 feet; beam, fifty-eight feet; mean draught, twenty-three feet; displacement, 7,350 tons; sustained sea-speed, twenty-one knots; maximum speed, twenty-two knots; indicated horse-power, sustained, 20,000; indicated horse-power, maximum, 23,000. Her coal capacity is not less than 2,000 tons, which, at ten knots speed, will give the cruiser an endurance of 109 days, or a radius of action of 26,240 miles. Like the Kaiserin Augusta and the Dupuy de Lome, the Columbia has three screws, one in the ship's axis, and the other two further forward, and four feet six inches higher, one on each side. This arrangement is made necessary by the enormous horse-power. The machinery consists of three sets of triple expansion, vertical, inverted cylinder engines. The engines are independent and each stands in a water-tight compartment, so that the vessel may be propelled at a slow speed by the middle screw alone, by the two outer screws at a medium speed, and by the three screws when the highest rate of speed is required. Each shaft is fitted with a disengaging coupling, so that when not in use the propellers are free to revolve. The vessel has a double bottom and a protective deck four inches thick on the slopes and two and a half inches elsewhere. In addition there is a cofferdam, five feet in width, the whole length of the vessel. In the bunkers this will be filled with patent fuel, forming a wall five feet thick against machine gun fire, and forward and abaft the coal bunkers the cofferdam will be filled with cellulose. The armament will consist of four 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch quick-firing guns, about eighteen machine guns, and six torpedo tubes. The 6-inch guns will be mounted in the open, protected by heavy shields attached to the carriages. The shafting and other heavy forgings have been manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of fluid-compressed, hydraulic-forged, open-hearth steel.

The system of "optic fire," devised by Commander Baron Bohain de Fraysseix, of the French Navy, of which we gave our readers an account some time ago, has run the gauntlet of long continued trials in the Couronne, Duguesclin, Hoche, Courbet, and latterly the Acheron, on board which last-named ship a committee nominated by the Minister of Marine, and presided over by Rear-Admiral Recomaure, has for six months been engaged in experimenting with it. The result has been a triumph for the new device, and the committee has just unanimously advised that the system be forthwith introduced on all battleships having closed gun-turrets. The first advantage claimed is great accuracy of aim, for, whereas gunners on board the training-ship Couronne were wont to make but some 20 hits out of 500 rounds with quick-firing guns, or 4 per cent., they make 60 per cent. with the "optic" aim. Another advantage claimed is increased rapidity of fire, and a third that the guns may be handled with no exposure of the gunners. The principle is said to be exceedingly simple, its chief feature being a dark chamber, in which, as in a photographic camera, through a lens, the image of the object to be aimed at is cast upon a screen. There are many ingenious devices in connection with the system, but the sole necessity for the man laying the gun is to superimpose the image of the mark upon the central point of the screen. A committee, nominated by the Minister of War, has also, after experiments conducted in gun-turrets near Toul, reported favourably upon optic fire, as did the Academy of Sciences, and Admiral Duperre, M. Marc Landry, in the Yacht, ventures even to say that this discovery may be the prelude to a revolution in naval construction. We are assured that training is unnecessary in the laying of guns with optic fire, for to bring the image of the mark to the middle of the screen is a matter of the greatest simplicity, and then it only remains to discharge the gun. The lens, in fact, takes the place of the eye with far keener vision. A further point is that the image may be formed, not solely in a dark chamber, but behind a screen; and it is even proposed to apply the system to military field pieces.

There are indications of a move among the officers of the 17th Lancers at last. The regiment has been home from India since November, 1890, and it was only on Tuesday, 23rd ult., that Lieutenant Rawlinson's retirement brought the list of officers of his rank down to the proportions allowed for regiments on the home establishment. No captain has received promotion since the regiment landed in England. One subaltern has got his troop by virtue of his position as adjutant. No 2nd lieutenant has been promoted to a lieutenancy since November 1886, and there are still two supernumerary subalterns to be absorbed, although there has been no new appointments since April 10, 1889. A bad look-out this for those who may be desirous of donning the uniform of this always popular regiment. If the truth must be told the 17th are almost too happy and too popular. When an officer joins the regiment he never wants to leave it, so excellent is its tone, and so world-wide its military reputation.

NOTICES.

NO MORE BLEMISHES.
WE WILL HAVE NOW
NATURAL COMPLEXIONS.

ANNA RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC will certainly give this result if used properly.

SKIN TONIC is now famous—recommended by leading doctors for eczema, salt rheum, acne, &c.—in fact, to cleanse the skin of all its many ailments. Harmless. Easily used. Beneficial for everybody. Tones the relaxed muscles, and brings the skin back to its youthful condition. Contains no arsenic, lead, or injurious ingredients. Price, per bottle, 10s. 6d.; three bottles together (usually required), 25s. Postage to India One bottle 2s., 3 bottles 4s. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India £3-3-0, including postage. Full line of toilet requisites. Perfumes very choice and reasonable. Manicuring and best manicure instruments. Celebrated new and popular long-waisted corset, price 12s. 6d. Easy, graceful, and durable. All letters treated confidentially. No names used. ANNA RUPPERT'S new "Book on Beauty" given free to all callers, or sent upon receipt of 2d. postage. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer by letter, or in person.

Address all communications to the celebrated American Complexion Specialist,

ANNA RUPPERT,
89, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, and at PARIS, BARCELONA, &c.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Worth its Weight in Gold
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D. and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.
CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY STOUT.

EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Compare it with other Burton Beer.
Price Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 4-2.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT.

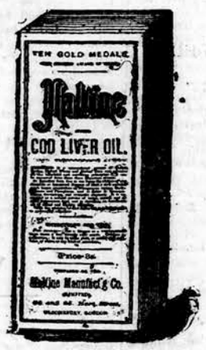
This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to
BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—"I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.
Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by
CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co. Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS { TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
KEMP & Co., LD., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah.
C. COX & CO. GOVERNMENT PLACE
CALCUTTA.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Arderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCULTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY. I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

COWAN'S
HIDE SPECIFIC,
For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,
Is of unfailing and unrivalled quality, with 50 years' tried and proved efficacy.
Reference to all the LONDON HIDE BROKERS.
Apply for full particulars to
J. & P. COWAN, 7, MINCING LANE, LONDON.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
A DELICIOUS FOOD.
FOR INFANTS. FOR THE AGED.

FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.
MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla & Poona.
Trade and Native Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

WEAK AND LANGUID

feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be specially overcome by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only *best and* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion,** Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands of Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.**
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

...URE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
...DIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

...NE
...ITIVE

...E nourishes ...without fati... ...he process of ...perior to Beef ...Extracts, which ...body if the di... ...defective.

...E WINE is used in ...Paris Hospitals, for ...*Stomach, Liver,* and ...for **Indigestion, ...onsumption, Dia... ...entery**; in extreme ...nd exhaustion arising ...*s, Cancerous Affections,* ...**sting diseases** when... ...ra amount of nourishment ...d.

...S PEPTONE WINE cannot be ...highly recommended as a Tonic ...ulant and Restorative to the ...d, Delicate Females, Lymphatic ...jects and children.

...UE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores **all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and mellient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

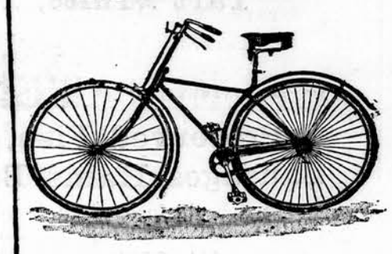
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

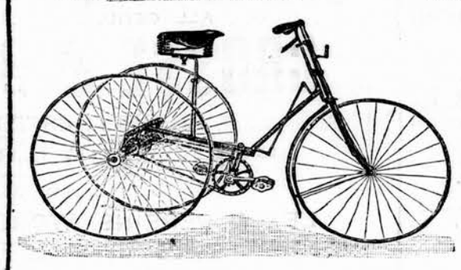
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

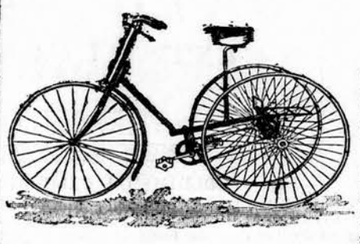
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS
To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

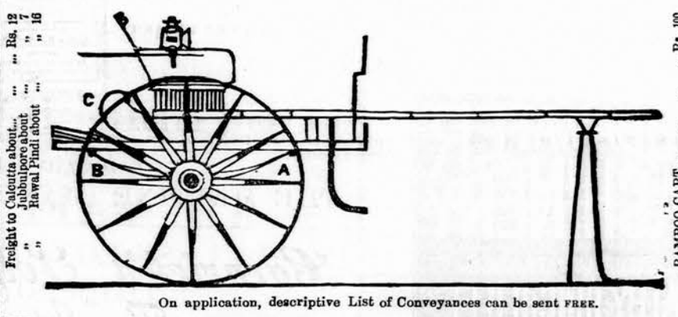
Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 20, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY:— Messrs. Bright & Co.: Madon, Sons & Co.

THE BAMBOO CART.

First-class Medals awarded at the Lucknow and Poona Exhibitions.
ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.



Freight to Calcutta about ... Rs. 12
" Jubbulpore about ... " 16
" Rawal Pindi about ... "

BAMBOO CART ... Rs. 100
English LONG SPRINGS ... " 30
Bailey Eye COACH LAMPS ... " 20
Rs. 150

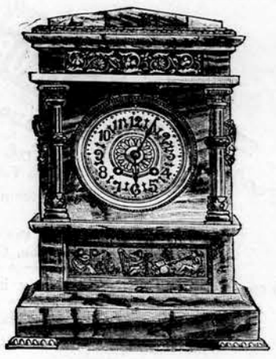
Less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash with order or V. P. P.

On application, descriptive List of Conveyances can be sent FREE.

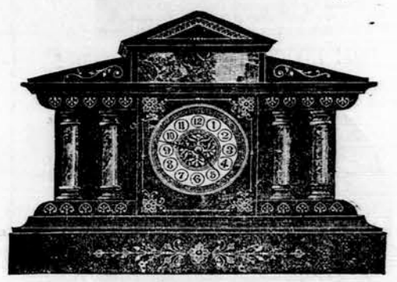
EDULJEE & CO., Medalist Cartmakers and Merchants, Lucknow, Oudh.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEYLESS MOVEMENT CLOCKS.



2845 G.
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



2846 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 13¼ inches, width 17 inches.
Rs. 120, Cash.

2847 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 17 inches, width 14 inches.
Rs. 130, Cash.

2848 G.
PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 225, Cash.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gilion & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make: take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London:
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.